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TT: 66-31655

JPRS: 35,218

27 April 1966

NORTH-KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK, 1964

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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NORTH-KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK, 1964

Following is a translation of parts of the Korean-language book, Choson Chungang Nyongam, 1964 (English version above), Pyongyang, 1964, pages 139-150, 152-160, 162-165, 170-207, 215-218, 221-223, 226-229, 288-294, 295-302, 306-309, 316-329, 333-341.

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GEOGRAPHY

Natural Features

Position: The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is made up of the Korean Peninsula, which extends north and south from the east-central portion of the Asian continent, and over 3,300 islands in the adjacent waters.

Our country's northernmost point is P'ungso'-ri, Onso'ng-gun, Hamgyo'ng-bukto ($43^{\circ} 0' 36''$ north latitude); the southernmost point is Mara-do located on the west side of Cheju-do ($33^{\circ} 6' 40''$ north latitude); the westernmost point is Maan-do, located on the west side of Sindo. Yongch'o'n-gun, P'yo'ngan-bukto, $124^{\circ} 11' 0''$ east longitude); and the easternmost point is Tok-to, located on the east side of Ullu'ng-do ($131^{\circ} 51' 20''$ east longitude).

Situated climatically in the northern temperate zone, our country has four clearly changing seasons which suit the activities of the people.

The nature of such a geographical location, combined with the fact that our country extends a long way from north to south, the fact that the climate is good and the topography and geography complex, makes our country's natural environment better and more varied, and causes an abundance of all kinds of natural resources.

Area: The total area of the territory is 220,721 square kilometers and represents about 1/676 of the total land area of the world. The longest distance north to south is 840 kilometers (Chunggang-Hoennam, the southern extremity of the peninsula) and east to west the longest distance is 354 kilometers (Changsan'ot-Yangyang).

Boundaries: Since our country is a maritime nation, the sea makes up about 87% of the entire boundary of the country (about 8,700 kilometers, not counting islands). The land border extends for about 1300 kilometers along the Yalu River and Tuman River, where our country adjoins the Peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union (the border with the Soviet Union is 16.5 kilometers long).

Geology: Our country came into existence between the times of the formation of east Asia. Most of the area belongs to the eastern periphery of the Sino-Korean continent (latter part of primeval times). The north-

eastern area is of the Paleozoic era and the southeastern area is of the Mesozoic era. A crystallized base occupies 46% of the total territory. Rock of the Mesozoic era makes up about 24%, new-era eruptive rock comprises 8%, and accumulated rock accounts for about 22%. As a stable land, our country's volcano activity is localized, and at the present time there are no active volcanoes; there are merely a few earth tremors.

In connection with utilizing geology, there are over 80 mineral springs in our country.

Topography: Mountainous land comprises about 80 per cent of the total territory of our country, and flat land accounts for no more than 20 per cent. Average elevation in our country is 487 meters, lower than the 875 meter average elevation of the world.

Our country is a mountainous country, but about 60 per cent of the mountainous land is less than 500 meters high, and most of it is hilly or contains low mountains. Areas where there are mountains over 2,000 meters high are extremely few.

Percentage of Different Heights in Our Country

Height (m)	Area (%)
0 - 100	24.70%
101 - 501	40.70%
501 - 1000	20.49%
1001 - 1500	10.00%
1501 - 2000	4.05%
2001 and above	0.74%

The mountainous land in our country is predominantly in the northern and eastern parts; the west coast and south coast are areas of gradual slopes and flat lands.

Therefore, this is directly reflected in the arrangement of the river system; there are many streams and rivers which flow from east to west, and wide, alluvial plains have developed in the valleys of these rivers and streams.

Plains: The plains are located mainly along the middle and lower reaches of large rivers and in coastal regions. Wide plains are numerous along the west coast in particular; there are few plains along the east coast and south coast.

The area occupied by plains is no more than 20% of the territory of our country, but the soil is fertile and farmland, particularly paddies, is concentrated there, so it is the center of agriculture in our country.

The important plains on the west coast are the Yongch'o'n, Unjo'u, and Anju plains, the P'yo'ngyang peneplain, and the Chaeryo'ng, Yo'nbaek, Kimp'o, P'yo'ngt'aek, Naep'o, Honam, and Cho'nnam plains. On the east coast there are the Suso'ng, Kilchu, Hamhu'ng, and Yo'nghu'ng plains, and on the southern coast there are the Chinju and Kimhae plains.

The largest of these plains are the Chaeryo'ng plain, the Honam plain, and the P'yo'ngyang peneplain (the area of each being about 500 square kilometers). After these come the Anju, Yo'nbaek, and Hamhu'ng plains (the area of each being about 300 square kilometers).

The plains form the main agricultural region of our country.

Mountain Ranges and Hills: Mountain ranges and hills in our country are arranged in several different directions.

The Mach'o'nnyo'ng Mountain Range stretches from Paektu-san in a southeasterly direction to the east coast. In this mountain range, mountains of more than 2,000 meters rise in succession. The Hamgyo'ng Mountain Range stretches from almost the center of the Mach'o'nnyo'ng Mountain Range in a northeasterly direction, and, in the other direction, the Pujon'nyo'ng Mountain Range extends southwesterly. In the Hamgyo'ng Mountain Range rise numerous summits over 2,000 meters; the highest among these is Kwangmo-bong, 2,541 meters high and second in height to Paektu-san. The eastern slopes of the Hamgyo'ng Mountain Range and the Pujon'nyo'ng Mountain Range are very steep, but on the opposite side the comparatively gentle Kaema Plateau and Paenamu Plateau have developed. To the west of the Kaema Plateau, parallel to the Mach'o'nnyo'ng Mountain Range, extends the Nangnim Mountain Range. To the west of the Nangnim Mountain Range the Kangnam Mountain Range and the Cho'gyuryo'ng Mountain Range extend to the west coast, gradually becoming lower.

Running along the central part of the east coast and extending in a north-south direction is the T'aebaek Mountain Range, the ridge mountain range of our country. Its eastern slopes are very steep and its western slopes are gradual, forming a plateau. In this mountain range rise the world renowned Ku'mgang-san (1,638 meters), Hill 1,211, So'rak-san (1,708 meters), Odae-san (1,563 meters), and T'aebaek-san (1,561 meters), providing a beautiful and spectacular alpine view.

Stretching in a southeasterly direction are the Kwangju Mountain Range west of the T'aebaek Mountain Range, the Cha'ryo'ng Mountain Range in the central portion, and to the south the Kyo'ngsang Mountain Range, the Noryo'ng Mountain Range, and the Sobak Mountain Range (for the most part the heights are 500-1,000 meters).

Climate: The climate of our country is comparatively mild, but at the same time, because of the influence of seasonal winds, the yearly temperature variation is considerable and there is a distinct dry season in winter and a rainy season in summer.

The annual mean temperature in most areas, except for some inland plateaus is 6° C, and in the region along the southern coast is 14° C.

Our country has a considerable amount of precipitation. Except for the northern part of the east coast and the inland plateau regions (500-700 millimeters), most areas have a total annual precipitation of from 800 to 1500 millimeters.

Another characteristic of our country's climate is the fact that, because of geographical location and natural geographic conditions, the atmospheric circulation takes on the character of seasonal winds. Consequently, in winter, we are dominated by a continental seasonal winds that is connected with the development of a continental high pressure system. In summer, to the contrary, we are dominated by a seasonal ocean wind because of the development of the Pacific Ocean high pressure system.

Accordingly, in winter it is cold and dry and in summer the temperature and humidity are high (about 50% to 60% of the total annual precipitation falls in June, July, and August). Because of the shifting of winds, in

spring and fall there is little influence from either the land or the sea, so the weather is mostly warm and clear.

The temperature rises sharply in the spring and accordingly so does the amount of evaporation. As a result, this is the driest time of the year.

The fall, when the weather is generally clear and warm, is the best time of the year. However, because of the wind from the continent at this time, there are many times when the temperature drops sharply.

Temperature: The average annual temperature in our country is 10°C . In the north it is 4°C ; in the central portion, 10°C ; and in the southern coastal region and southern islands, 14°C . The average temperature in January in the southern coastal region and on the southern islands is 3°C . If we compare the temperatures on the east and west coasts, we find that the temperature on the east coast is 2°C higher except in summer.

The difference in temperature between the north and the south is very great in winter but very slight in summer.

The average temperature of the warmest month, July or August, is generally around 26°C , but in the mountainous regions and plateau regions in the east it is 20°C .

The average temperature for January on the southern coast is 2°C but, in the inland regions in the north, the temperature falls below 21°C below zero. The maximum temperature in our country was 40.3°C on 1 August 1932 (there were days when the temperature reached 40°C in July in some northern inland areas). The lowest temperature observed was 43.6°C below zero in Chunggang on 12 January 1933.

Precipitation: Snow falls in the mountainous area of the north from the latter part of October until April of the next year and in other areas from the beginning of November until the following April.

Rain falls in all areas from June to August and comprises 50 to 60% of the total annual precipitation. In most areas the total annual precipitation is 800-1,000 millimeters. In the southern coastal region, where it is the heaviest, it exceeds 1,400 millimeters. In the Tuman River area, where it is the highest, there are places which have less than 500 millimeters.

The areas in our country where it rains the most are the southern coastal region, the upper valley of the Ch'o'ngch'o'n-gang and the Taeryo'ng-gang of the western mountainous regions and the valley of the Imjin-gang of the Ch'ugaryo'ng district. The amount in Cheju-do and Ullung-do is about 1,400 millimeters. Areas where there is little rainfall are the Paengmu Plateau, the northern part of the east coast, and the lower reaches of the Taedong-gang. Precipitation in these areas is 600-700 millimeters. The greatest annual rainfall on record in our country is 3,150.3 millimeters in Changjin in 1954.

Rivers and Lakes: The rivers of our country are all divided into rivers which flow into the Western Sea, Eastern Sea, or Southern Sea.

Since the slopes down to the Western Sea and the Southern Sea are gentle, there are such big rivers as the Amnok-kang /Yalu River/, Taedong-gang, Ch'o'ngch'o'ng-gang, Han-gang, Ku'm-gang, So'mjin-gang, and Naktong-gang. To the contrary, the slopes down to the Eastern Sea are always very

steep, so, except for the Tuman-gang, there are no long rivers.

In our country there are over 30 rivers whose length exceeds 50 kilometers. Through these rivers 97.45 square kilometers of water flow to the sea per year. They represent the majority of our country's natural water resources.

In our country there are many natural lakes, beginning with Ch'o'nji and Changyo'n lakes, and there are many reservoirs, such as Sup'ung-ho, Changjin-ho, Pujo'n-ho, Yo'np'ung Reservoir, and T'aeso'ng Reservoir.

The Sea: Our country is a maritime nation, surrounded on three sides by the sea.

The Eastern Sea is the widest and the deepest of the seas surrounding our country. The area of the Eastern Sea is about one million square kilometers, its average depth is about 1,700 meters, and its deepest spot is 3,669 meters. The total length of the coastline (mouth of Tuman-gang-southwest of Pusan) is about 1,727 kilometers. Compared to the Western Sea and Southern Sea, it is calmer and has fewer islands. The temperature of the water surface in the summer ranges from 25° C to 28° C and in the winter is about 1° C.

The salinity of the Eastern Sea is 34.5‰, and the difference between morning and evening tides is extremely slight (0.2 meter). As to currents, the East Korean Current, which is a warm current, and the Tsushima Current flow through the Korea Straits in the south, and the Imjin Current, which is a cold current, flows from the north.

The area of the Western Sea is about 520,000 square kilometers, and the total length of the coastline is 4,719 kilometers. The average depth of the sea is about 40 meters; the deepest spot is no more than 106 meters. The water temperature goes down to about zero in the winter and goes up to 25° C in the summer. The salinity is generally less than 33.0‰.

In the central part of the Western Sea there flows the West Korean Current, which has broken off from the Kuroshio in the Pacific Ocean. The difference between morning and evening tides in the Western Sea is great (8.1 meters at Inch'o'n Harbor and 8.2 meters at Asan Bay), and the water is shallow. Consequently, there are over 500,000 cho'ngbo of wide tidelands along the coast (300,000 cho'ngbo in the northern half of the Republic alone). Prospects are great that these will be used as important farm lands, as bases for salt industries, and as grounds for cultivating seaweed.

The area of the Southern Sea is about 100,000 square kilometers, and the total length of the coastline is 2,246 kilometers. The average depth is about 120 meters, and the deepest spot is 167 meters. Water temperature on the surface in the summer is 28° C-30° C and in the winter goes down to 13° C. Salinity is about 34.0‰.

The difference between morning and evening tides is about two meters, and there are about 200,000 cho'ngbo of tidelands along the coast. In the Southern Sea there are over 2,200 islands, including Cheju-do, Ko'je-do, and Namhae-do, and they constitute a world-renowned archipelago.

Flora and Fauna: Because of the abundance of natural geographic conditions in our country, the flora and fauna are very abundant. According to data investigated and researched up through 1963, there are over 4000 varieties of plants belonging to 903 genera of 167 families.

Our country really has a large number and a wide variety of plants and is one great natural botanical garden. In the highlands of the north there are such frigid zone plants as the punbi tree, the kamunbi tree [spruce], and inne grass; in the regions of the south there are such subtropical plants as the pukkasitree, the ch'amgasi tree [both names imply a kind of thorny tree or bush], and the camellia; and there are temperate zone plants that are peculiar to our country.

Our country is famous throughout the world for its many indigenous plants as a result of the special nature of the course of our ancient geographical development. Some examples are the Ku'mgang dotted bellflower of Ku'mgang-san; the miso'n tree of Chinch'o'n-gun, Ch'ungch'o'ng-bukto, which is the only one of its kind in the world; the Ko'msan bellflower of Ko'msannyo'ng; the Changsu malli flower of Changsu-san; and the Ku'mgang kuksu tree of Kumgang-san.

Animal life in our country is abundant also. According to data investigated and researched up through 1963, there are over 1,100 species of vertebrate animals alone. Of those there are 104 species of mammals, 423 species of birds, 27 species of reptiles, 15 species of amphibians, and 520 species of fish. In comparison with other countries which have similar geographical location and area, this is a very large figure. Furthermore, there are many species of indigenous animals also.

There are over 100 species of indigenous species, including the pokchak deer, a mammal of a species peculiar to our country; the wellknown ku'llak bird, an indigenous species (found in Kaeso'ng, P'yo'ngsan, Kangnu'ng, and points south); and the sant'okki [a kind of rabbit], which is an indigenous species. Besides these, as a result of our Party's correct policy, such foreign animals as the deer and silver-black fox have been acclimatized, so animals are growing more abundant in our country.

Soil: A wide variety of superior soil is distributed throughout our country.

In the comparatively high mountainous region of the northern part of our country, mountainous bleached soil has developed under the influence of coniferous forests, beginning with the punbi and kamunbi [trees]. In the vicinity of mountain summits above the timberline, the soil is mountainous, moist, and steppe-like.

In the comparatively cold central mountainous region, mountainous forested brown soil is distributed under the influence of coniferous forests and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. In its lower area, where mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and deciduous forests grow, forested brown soil has developed. This soil is the most important soil for cultivating field crops.

In the southern part of the central temperate zone where deciduous forests grow, mountainous forested reddish-brown soil and forested reddish-brown soil have developed in the flat lands and in the low mountains, except where the mountains are comparatively high.

This soil gradually formed in this region, which is located mid way between the red soil of the south and the forested brown soil which is distributed in the north and in part of the central portion.

In the southern coastal region, red soil and yellow soil have developed, under the influence of a subtropical climate and subtropical forests, including deciduous forests at the foot of the mountains beginning with the camellia.

The really fertile soils in our country are paddy soil, alluvial soil, tideland soil, and marshland soil.

Tideland soil is distributed along our west and south coasts, where the difference in morning and evening tides is great. These are important objects of natural transformation.

Paddy soil, which is distributed in all our plains areas, is a cultural soil that is connected closely with the development of agriculture, and it occupies the most important place in the production of grain in our country.

Alluvial soil is deposited through flooding or accumulation at the mouth of a river. The area of alluvial soil is not so wide, but most of this soil is used for man's economic activities, and at the present most of it has been converted to paddies.

Natural Resources

Underground Resources: Our country is well known throughout the world for its natural resources.

Over 300 kinds of mineral have been discovered to date and of that number about 200 kinds have economic value. Of these we rank tenth in the world in the amount extracted or in reserve of such minerals as gold, wolfram, molybdenum, graphite, magnesite, limestone, mica, and fluorspar.

Buried in abundance in our country also are iron, coal, lead, zinc, copper, aluminum, apatite, fire-proofing materials, and rare elements and minerals.

Besides these, there are various other useful minerals, such as manganese, nickel, talc, silicone, kaolin, asbestos, granite, and marble.

Water-power Resources: Our country is one of the countries of the world where water power resources are abundant.

According to data investigated to date, our country has water-power resources capable of generating over 10 million kilowatts. (This is by far more than the 5.8 million kilowatts of France, which has abundant water-power resources in western Europe).

If we look at the rivers which have many water-power resources, they are the Amnok-kang system, the Tuman-gang system, the Taedong-gang system, the Ch'o'ngch'o'n-gang system, the Imjin-gang system, the Han-gang system, the Ku'm-gang system and the Naktong-gang system. Of these, the ones which have the most water-power resources are the Amnok-kang valley (2.8 million kilowatts) and the Tuman-gang valley (one million kilowatts). These two river basins are the most abundant water-power resources areas in the world.

Moreover, on our western and southern coasts, there are abundant water-power resources. They reach several million kilowatts. According to initial calculations, the west coast alone has the capability to develop at least 40 billion kilowatts.

Forest Resources: Our country is one of the countries with the highest proportion of forest area. Covering 16 million cho'ngbo, this represents 73% of the total area of the country.

58.6% of the forested area is in the northern half of Korea, and the remaining 41.4% is in the southern half.

There are over 1,100 kinds of forest plants in our country. Of those, tall trees alone account for 19 varieties of coniferous trees and 136 varieties of deciduous trees. Economically useful plants are abundant in our forests; these include over 700 types of plants for medicinal use, over 200 types of wild vegetables, and over 450 types of plants for industrial use.

The following are some of the useful plants found in the forest, just to name the important ones. For fiber and paper manufacture, there are the punbi tree, the kamunbi tree, the hwangch'o'l tree, the tak tree, and the nobak vine. For oils and fats, there are the chat tree, the karae tree, the hodu tree, the ch'op'i tree, and the like. For wild fruit, there are the chestnut tree, the wild pear tree, the blueberry tree, the apricot tree, wild vines, tarae, wild strawberries, and the plum tree. For dyes, there are the sitak tree, the sin'gal tree, and the tto'kal tree. As special materials, there are ch'amdae [a kind of bamboo], the paulownia tree, the hwanggyo'ngp'i tree, and others.

Marine Resources: As a maritime nation that is surrounded by the sea on three sides, our country is one of the countries in the world that has abundant marine resources.

Our country's east coast, because it is an area where a cold and a warm current intersect, is one of the three largest fishing grounds in the world where fish from both cold and warm currents collect.

Our country's marine resources amount to over 650 varieties, of which over 530 varieties live in the sea and over 120 varieties live in lakes and reservoirs. Considering both the quantities and the uses of the resources found among these, there are over 120 varieties which have significance from the marine industries standpoint, including 95 varieties of fish. Some of the representative ones in the Western Sea are the yellow corvina, the lobster, the croaker, the red snapper, samchi [a type of mackerel], the hair-tail, the pasu'regi, the clam-shellfish, laver, oysters, miyo'k [a kind of seaweed]; in the Eastern Sea, pollack, mackerel, herring, codfish, flounder, yellow-tail, etc.; and in the Southern Sea, the red snapper, mackerel, the hair-tail, lobster, and the like. The area where marine resources are abundant is in the northern half of Korea. Along the coast of Hamgyo'ng-namdo within this area is produced over 40% of the entire fish catch of Korea.

By the end of the Seven-Year Plan, our country will produce one to 1.2 million tons of marine products.

POLITICS

In 1963, all the people, as one person, made tremendous advances in all fields of Socialist construction in the struggle to fulfill the 10 great tasks presented by the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

Raising higher the revolutionary banner of rebirth through ones own power, increasing production and economizing on all fronts of the peoples economy, and bringing about unlimited innovations, all the workers exceeded this year's plan. Furthermore, with a weapon in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other, all Party members and workers held fast to a mobilized posture and solidified the material base of national defense power.

In the struggle for the complete establishment of the T'ean System and the Sukch'o'n System this year, in the struggle for the complete incorporation of the Ch'o'ngsan-ni Spirit and Ch'o'ngsan-ni Methods, and in the struggle to raise the leadership role of the Party, the creative positiveness of the mass of workers was highly exalted, new advances were made in enterprise management and operation, and all reserves were mobilized fully.

Furthermore, through the election of local sovereign agency representatives this year, our people once again demonstrated their unity.

Without bragging about the great results achieved this year in the Socialist revolution and in Socialist construction, we may say that the Korean people accepted the call from the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of our Party Central Committee and dug their spurs into the flanks of the Ch'o'llima to make 1964 a year of change in the successful carrying out of the Seven Year Plan and to call forth a new high tide of Socialist construction.

Also in 1963, our Party and the Korean people, raising high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and opposing modern revisionism, held fast to the integrity of Marxism-Leninism, did everything for the unity and solidarity of the Socialist camp and the international Communist movement, and strengthened in all directions the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, particularly the struggle against the maneuvers by the American imperialists to provoke a war.

During this year the Korean people struggled continuously and stubbornly for the peaceful unification of the country and solidified the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically, and militarily.

This great progress infinitely encouraged the save-the-nation struggle of the South Korean people against the Americans.

For a New High Tide of Socialist Construction

Concentrated Development of the Taean Work System: The Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, which was held in December 1962, presented 10 great tasks as the basic direction for successfully carrying out the 1963 Peoples Economic Development Plan. The first of those was emphasized as being the continued implementation of the Taean Work System, the Ch'o'ngsan-ni Spirit, and Ch'o'ngsan-ni Methods.

In 1963, accepting the Party decision, the Ministries, management bureaus, and economic agencies further established a spirit of depending on Party organizers and the masses in all work, such as production guidance, enterprise management and operation, and the like, and they developed widely a struggle to completely fulfill the revolutionary mass line of our Party. Party committees at all levels raised their leadership capabilities, strengthening their role as helmsmen in production guidance. At the same time, they carried on a struggle to bring about changes in the political ideological training of Party members and in carrying out Party policies.

As a result, from the very beginning of this year the enthusiasm and creativity of the workers in carrying out Party policies in all sectors of the peoples economy were raised to a high degree, thus bringing about a new upsurge in production and life. Accordingly, the brilliant result was achieved of exceeding the Peoples Economic Plan for the first half of the year by 101% in total industrial output.

All these facts prove once again that the Taean Work System is a magnificent new form of Socialist economic management that agrees completely with the actual conditions in our country, and that it is a most superior system for elevating to a high degree the positiveness and creativity of the mass of producer and for accelerating productivity in the country.

In particular, the Taean Work System was further developed by the action taken by the Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee.

After the Plenum there were a series of organizational tasks to raise even more the leadership role and over-all capabilities of the Party committees. In production guidance, the superiority of the Taean Work System was further enhanced in going from top to bottom and helping, teaching, guaranteeing working conditions, and solving problems that arise.

Thus, although there were no small number of difficulties in the process of carrying out the 1963 Peoples Economic Plan, all the workers, under the over-all leadership of the Party, carried out all of the 10 great tasks with revolutionary positiveness, achieving a constant growth in production in all sectors of the peoples economy, exceeding the total industrial output plan by 101.5% and bringing about new changes in agricultural management development.

Education, culture, and health work developed further; new successes were achieved in scientific research work; and the material and cultural lives of the people were improved markedly.

Its superiority being displayed even more in the course of its being established and developed, the Taean Work System brought about great changes not only in production but in the spiritual and moral appearance of the people as well.

These great results which were achieved in the course of developing the Taean Work System have made it possible to draw up the Peoples Economic Plan of 1964, which will be a year of change in the successful accomplishment of the Seven Year Plan, far earlier than in previous years. Furthermore, it has laid the material foundation which will make it possible to accomplish that plan brilliantly.

Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement: The decision of the Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee (May 1963) was an important juncture in causing the further development of the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement.

In 1963, the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement concentrated all its efforts on toughening up the work teams which had already won that title and on expanding that movement to the leading sectors and to the basic production sectors of the peoples economy. At the same time, it continued to bring up the ranks of Ch'o'llima standard bearers in all sectors and expanded and developed the ranks of Double Ch'o'llima Work Teams, Ch'o'llima Work Shops, and Ch'o'llima Factories, developing them on a stage higher level. Accordingly, there was a rapid expansion in all sectors in the ranks of Ch'o'llima Work Teams, Double Ch'o'llima Work Teams, and Ch'o'llima Work Shops.

Furthermore, in recognition of the enthusiasm of the masses, who have leaped into creating Ch'o'llima Peoples Teams since 1961, the Cabinet of the Republic adopted decision number 59, dated 17 September 1963, "Concerning Approval of Regulations on Awarding the Title, Ch'o'llima Peoples Team." After this Cabinet decision, this movement was further elevated by peoples teams.

As of the end of 1963, 3,210,000 laborers, clerks, cooperative farmers, and students were taking part in the Ch'o'llima Work Team movement. Over 17,000 work teams comprising over 586,000 persons, received the title, Ch'o'llima Work Team; of those, 179 were designated Double Ch'o'llima Work Team. This year the Taean Electric Factory was the first in our country to be designated Ch'o'llima Factory. Also, 81 (as of February 1964) peoples teams have won the title, Ch'o'llima Peoples Team.

In 1963, the Ch'o'llima standard bearers displayed a high revolutionary spirit of rebirth through ones own power, made those things they did not have, and found those things which were in short supply, as they overcame all obstacles, accelerated the technical revolution and achieved unlimited growth in production. Thus, they took charge of and carried out their role as glorious storm troops in carrying out the tasks of the country's technical revolution.

In 1963, in the industrial, construction, and transportation sectors alone, the Ch'o'llima standard bearers introduced into production rationalization plans and over 64,000 discoveries, such as the introduction of anthracite coal into production, the mechanization of a metal tempering?

process through a program [sic] device, and the stringing of high voltage lines without electrical outages?. They produced a huge number of large and special type machinery, such as 75 horsepower tractors, 75 ton cranes, four-square-meter excavators, 400 horsepower diesel engines, and 200 millimeter borers?. Also they produced and supplied a large amount of coal mining and other mining equipment, as well as machine equipment needed in farm management, light industry, and the marine industry.

Furthermore, while raising their level of technical ability, organizing labor well, and sparing no effort, they exerted all their strength to raising the amount of production of each employee by forcefully developing the technical innovation movement in every place and using existing equipment to the utmost.

Along with this, the Ch'o'llima standard bearers, taking an active part in the entire process of enterprise management, searched out and mobilized production reserves, and widely popularized mass enterprise management methods.

In every stage of development of the Ch'o'llima Work Team movement, the Ch'o'llima standard bearers carried on Communist training, linking it closely with training in revolutionary traditions, and further strengthened class training.

Particularly during this year, training in Socialist patriotism was linked closely with the real problems of economic, cultural, spiritual, and moral life, thereby establishing a spirit of fervently loving ones factory and farm and ones birthplace and homeland; of a high sense of national pride; of cherishing and managing well all state social property, even down to one screw or one tree root; and of frugally managing the country's household as would the head of a household.

Moreover, they further developed excellent methods and forms of human training, beginning with the method of inspiring and training through positive examples, and they devoted every effort to uniting all the masses around the Party by so training and transforming them.

During this year, there was a fuller blooming among the workers of our country of the spiritual and moral appearance of the Workers Party age and the Ch'o'llima age to live, learn, and work in the Communist manner and to fight through fire and water if there is a call from the Party. And, during this year, there were numerous noble and earth-shaking acts of merit.

These beautiful and inspiring acts which are coming to life among our people today are the fruit of our Party's correct Marxist-Leninist ideological training and a manifestation of the great vitality of the Ch'o'llima Work Team movement.

Development of the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement

	<u>Awarded in 1963</u>		<u>Total end of 1963</u>	
	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>
	<u>Work Teams</u>	<u>People</u>	<u>Work Teams</u>	<u>People</u>
Laborers, Clerks				
Ch'o'llima Work Teams	1,253	29,621	10,157	213,376
Double Ch'o'llima Work Teams	36	736	130	3,031
Ch'o'llima Work Shops	13	2,743	26	6,880
Ch'o'llima Factories 1 (Taean Electric Factory)			1	-
Cooperative Farmers				
Ch'o'llima Work Teams	1,141	127,971	3,127	232,636
Double Ch'o'llima Work Teams	11	1,227	11	1,227
Students				
Ch'o'llima Classes	1,912	69,010	3,773	140,391
Double Ch'o'llima Classes	5	-	38	-
Ch'o'llima Schools	3	-	3	-
Model Youth Groups	11	-	12	-
Double Model Branches	57	-	57	-
Model Branches	4,384	-	7,008	-

Beginning of a New High Tide of Socialist Construction: The decisions and appeals by the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee, which reflected exactly the aims of our people, penetrated the hearts of all Party members and the working masses, and stirred up in them infinite excitement.

Once again our people, who had lived in misery for years and years, put the spurs to the Ch'o'llima and brought about new changes in order that our intelligent and industrious people, who are fighting with all their strength and talent to make our country and our land prosper, might enjoy an abundant and civilized life inferior to none, in order that the Socialist fatherland might be made more prosperous and the heroic name of Korea might shine among the ranks of the advanced nations of the world, and in order that the long-cherished dream of our people for years and years might come true. The enthusiasm of the masses in answering the call of the Party to create new miracles became a storm of revolutionary passion, sweeping over every front of Socialist construction.

In all sectors of the peoples economy there was a strengthening of the struggle to all reserves and capabilities in order to produce more and better fashionable and serviceable daily necessities, processed food goods, and cultural goods.

The central industrial factories and the local industrial factories developed the task of managing the factories better and strengthening technical equipment.

The struggle to produce consumer goods on a large scale expanded into a people-wide movement in all sectors and in every place.

Workers in the farm management sector and all cooperative farm workers displayed revolutionary enthusiasm in the struggle to increase the number of paddies in order to increase the production of grains, particularly rice.

In 1963, numerous irrigation projects were successfully carried out, notably the irrigation project in the Amnok-kang area and the flood control project on Sunhwa-gang, having an irrigation capacity of 89,000 cho'ngbo.

In particular, in the fall of 1963 the cooperative farm workers and the workers in the irrigation management sector in Hwanghae-bukto converted 12,215 cho'ngbo into new paddies.

New innovations took place also in the struggle of workers in the construction sector to build more dwelling places in cities and farming villages before production construction.

The builders of the P'yo'ngyang power station, another monumental piece of construction of our time of which we can be proud, displaying a heroic and noble spirit, created the "New P'yo'ngyang Speed" and progressed with the project at a fast rate.

Accepting the call of the Party to positively accelerate the electrification of railroads, the builders finished the electric railway project between Tanch'o'n and Hongwo'n by the end of 1963 and, with the assistance of all the people pressed on with the electric railway project between P'yo'ngyang and Sinu'iju, displaying mass heroism.

Laborers and technicians in the heavy industry sector lent the muscle of heavy industry and successfully pushed work to have heavy industry better serve medium industry and farm management.

Machine tool factories everywhere more than doubled their production area in a short time and, managing their factories better with modern machine facilities, were able to produce more machine facilities, beginning with large equipment, coal-mining and other mining equipment, all kinds of farm machinery, and small machinery necessary for the production of consumer goods.

Moreover, in all sectors of the peoples economy, the collective technical innovation movement was widely developed.

Accepting the Red letter of the Party concerning bringing about a new high tide in Socialist construction, our people this year equipped themselves with all the preparations for a victory in the new fight of 1964, which will become the year of change in carrying out the Seven Year Plan, and thereby opened up firm prospects for making it possible to complete the Seven Year Plan ahead of schedule and to raise the lives of the people in a history making manner within one to two years.

The policies and actions of the Party Central Committee on creating a new high tide in Socialist construction, and the struggle of the working masses, led by all the Party members, who have accepted this, have great significance in the revolutionary development of our country.

Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee

The Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party

Central Committee was held for three days from 13 to 15 May 1963.

The Plenum was convened at a time when great growth and new changes were taking place in Socialist construction and in the lives of the workers, Ch'o'ngsan-ni Methods being incorporated completely through the establishment of the Taean Work System and its concentrated development - a new enterprise management system.

The Plenum discussed (1) "Further Strengthening the Work of Factory and Enterprise Party Committees" and (2) "Further Strengthening the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement."

As to the first item on the agenda, they summarized results and experiences gained in the course of establishing the Taean Work System in factories and enterprises, and established measures to take concerning the strengthening of the work of factory and enterprise Party committees.

While pointing out the great significance the Taean Work System has in the development of the work of our Party and in Socialist construction, the Plenum emphasized that in order to make our revolutionary position more solid and to accelerate Socialist construction, we should make the results already achieved by all factory and enterprise Party committees solid, should widely popularize those experiences, and should concentrate on developing them.

Furthermore, it pointed out that the superiority of the Taean Work System and its great vitality, more than anywhere else, lie in having all the masses participate more positively in enterprise management, under the collective guidance of Party committees, and in causing their infinite creativity and positiveness raised to the maximum; and it emphasized that the collective leadership capabilities of Party committees should be raised another notch.

The Plenum proposed that Party committees, which are the supreme agencies of the factories, should increase their "helmsmen" roles by combining directional guidance and methodological guidance for administrative and economy work to have a unified understanding of the work and by organizing the distribution of work for the execution of tasks assigned, mobilizing Party organizers and the masses, summarizing immediately the work situation and then presenting methods of solution to the problem in question.

It laid particular stress (1) on the establishment of a system of material supply that goes from top to bottom and the spontaneous effect it would have on production, and (2) on elevating the spirit of top helping bottom and both helping each other to have everybody further strengthen fraternal solidarity. It posed the problem of continuing to strengthen the work of rear supply, which is a political job. Furthermore, it emphasized that all workers establish the spirit of the revolutionary in carrying out the Party's line and policy, and that all people apply their energies to teaching and learning.

The Plenum emphasized that the great changes achieved in the work of factory and enterprise Party committees in the course of establishing the Taean Work System represent a great victory for the mass line of our Party, and it expressed confidence that if these experiences and results continue to be expanded and developed, a great upsurge will take place in Party work

and in Socialist economic construction.

The Plenum adopted the factory and enterprise Party committee work outline (tentative).

As to the second item on the agenda, there was a summary of the great results and experiences gained in the Ch'o'llima Work Team movement, which arose in the course of developing the Ch'o'llima Movement, which is the general line of our Party in Socialist construction. Then there was a discussion and a decision on measures for the further expansion and development of this movement.

The Plenum expressed great satisfaction over the fact that not only is the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement a strong motivating force in the development of productive power, but also is being further developed as a Communist training school for successfully solving the historical task of transforming human thought and consciousness, the most difficult problem in Socialist and Communist construction.

The Plenum presented specific directions for raising this movement one stage higher and making new advances in the labor and lives of the workers through further development of the results already achieved in the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement and through decisive improvement and strengthening of guidance over it.

The Plenum placed important emphasis on having Party organizations and working organizations at all levels strengthen class training by closely combining Communist training among the masses with training in revolutionary traditions, thereby training and bringing up the masses as revolutionary fighters of Socialist and Communist construction, and strengthening training among young students to raise their class consciousness and to endow them with a Communist moral spirit.

Placing particular emphasis on decisively raising the role of Party committees at all levels in guidance over the Ch'o'llima Work Team movement, the Plenum pointed out that Party committees at all levels must regard such guidance as their responsibility.

The Plenum adopted a decision on the second item on the agenda.

The Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee

The Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee was held from 3 to 5 September 1963.

The Plenum was convened at a time when one height had been conquered and a new march had begun to conquer loftier heights from a base which made its position solid.

The Plenum discussed (1) "A Preliminary Summary of the Implementation of the 1963 Peoples Economic Development Plan and the 1964 Peoples Economic Development Plan" and (2) "Increasing the Production of Livestock Goods."

The Plenum presented the history-making task of continuing to develop heavy industry while at the same time concentrating the entire Party on the production of consumer goods, improving the peoples lives in a history-making manner in one to two years, and brilliantly completing the Seven Year Peoples Economic Plan. At the same time, it had an important discussion on

the problem of successfully realizing these tasks.

In discussions on the first item on the agenda, the Plenum pointed with satisfaction to the brilliant results achieved in the struggle to carry out the 10 great tasks in 1963, and stipulated that the basic tasks of the 1964 Peoples Economic Development Plan are: to fully prepare for the continued rapid development of heavy industry; to continue to reinforce heavy industry and make it serve light industry and agriculture better; to improve the peoples lives in a history-making manner by using the existing economic base more effectively and by increasing on a large scale the production of daily necessities; and to strengthen further the economic power of the country.

The second item on the agenda was to propose specific directions for increasing on a large scale the production of livestock products, beginning with meat, based on the existing foundation. These directions were three-fold: first, the development of herbivorous livestock breeding, such as cows, sheep, and rabbits, and the hog-raising industry, in keeping with the natural economic conditions of our country, and the large-scale development of the poultry industry, beginning with chickens; second, to carry out Party policy on making the state-controlled livestock industry and the co-operative farm joint livestock industry the base and at the same time developing them along with the individual subsidiary livestock industry, and to rapidly increase the rate of production of commercial livestock goods by combining joint breeding on cooperative farms with individual breeding and collective breeding with dispersed breeding; and third, to specialize and intensify the livestock industry according to type of livestock and type of produce by accurately calculating regional conditions and resources of and requirements for feed.

The Plenum adopted a letter from the Party Central Committee to send to all Party members calling for the creation of a new high tide in Socialist construction by having the entire Party and all the People put the spurs to the Ch'o'llima to successfully carry out the new tasks presented by the Party Central Committee.

The Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress was an epochal event that opened up a new stage for history-making changes in Socialist construction. In this respect, it was similar to the December 1956 Plenum, which marked the beginning of the Ch'o'llima Movement in our country, and the June 1958 Plenum, which caused a rapid gushing forth of great talent in the production of consumer goods in order to accelerate the first Five Year Plan and improve the lives of the people.

Second Meeting of the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly

Date: 9 to 11 May 1963.

Bills: 1. Settlement of the 1962 State Budget of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the 1963 State Budget. 2. Approval of Decrees by the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

At the meeting Minister of Finance Han Sang-tu reported on the first bill. The meeting discussed this and point out that the 1962 state budget

had been carried out correctly.

Then, it was pointed out unanimously that the 1963 state budget, being based completely on the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, was a peoples budget that was accurately drawn up to firmly guarantee, in terms of finance, the successful accomplishment of tasks related to making all preparations for improving the material and cultural lives of the people in the future, the results achieved in conquering the six heights in 1962.

The meeting unanimously adopted a decision to approve the settlement of the 1962 state budget and the law on the 1963 state budget.

Also, the meeting received a report on the second bill and approved a law and a decision to approve the decrees adopted by the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly during the interval between the first and second meetings of the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly.

Election of Representatives of Local Sovereign Agencies

On 3 December 1963 there was an election of representatives of the Peoples Assemblies of provinces (cities under direct control), cities (area), counties, and townships (towns, labor districts).

Following on the heels of the historic victory in the election of representatives to the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly last year, this election of representatives of local sovereign agencies was carried out at a time of change when all the people had set forth on a grand new march of the Ch'o'llima.

Our people, who had received the 15 October decree of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly concerning the holding of the election of representatives of local sovereign agencies, hastened to carry out the decision of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee, spreading the fire of high political enthusiasm and innovation in order to establish the Socialist System and the peoples government more solidly on a base of rock. In several thousand mines, in all the units which were expanding the production of consumer goods, at building sites everywhere, in high fields of gold where bumper crops grew, and in fishing grounds on the Eastern and Western Sea, the workers of our country sang the triumphal song of successively increased production and, amidst much joy, nominated their own representatives as candidates.

Throughout the entire period of the election of representatives of local sovereign agencies, a high tide of political enthusiasm on the part of all the people and growing upsurge which surprised the world washed over the whole country.

On the day of the election, all the voters, beginning with laborers and farmers, rushed forth to the election places beginning at dawn, scrambling to be first, exhibiting high intelligence as people who were the true masters of the country, and showing infinite love and trust in the Party and the government. Vote by vote was cast supporting the Red Star which would lead to a brighter future for the fatherland under the leadership of the Party.

The voting was begun at 6:00 a.m. in all the election districts; in

P'yo'ngyang all the voters had finished casting their ballots by 7:50 a.m., only one hour and 50 minutes later. In the rest of the country, the voting was finished by 9:35 a.m.

One hundred per cent of all registered voters took part in the election and voted 100 per cent support for the registered candidates for representatives.

If we take a look at the representatives elected by each level of peoples committee, we find that there were 2,517 Provincial (cities under direct control) Peoples Assemblymen (571 of which were women), 14,303 City (aren) and County Peoples Assemblymen (3,820 of which were women), and 70,250 Township (towns and labor districts) Peoples Assemblymen (21,062 of which were women).

Among these newly elected representatives of local sovereign agencies there are workers from all sectors: there are those revolutionary fighters who participated directly in the armed struggle against the Japanese and fought heroically for the freedom and independence of the fatherland in days past and who have continued since liberation to struggle devotedly for the unification and independence of the fatherland and for the building of Socialism; there are those brave workers who fought heroically both at the front and in the rear during the Fatherland Liberation War against the American imperialists and their tools; and there are labor innovators, scientists, technicians, and education, culture, and health workers who are rendering great services in all sectors of the peoples economy.

Also among the representatives there are 32 heroes of the Republic, 138 labor heroes, 100 meritorious miners, 28 meritorious lumberjacks, nine meritorious breeders, 10 meritorious teachers, three peoples actors and meritorious actors, three meritorious athletes, and 732 Ch'o'llima Work Team chiefs. The number of representatives who have received various types of awards and/or medals is no less than 24,167.

Following on the heels of the historic victory in the election of representatives to the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly, the brilliant victory in this election of representatives of local sovereign agencies shows the absolute support and confidence of our people in the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic, headed by comrade Kim Il-so'ng, and it displays once again the strong political and moral unity of all the people, united solidly around the Party and the government.

The bright victory our people achieved in this election is a clear expression of the incorruptability and vitality of peoples governments and the Socialist system, and of the correctness of the peoples policies of the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic.

Furthermore, the victory in this election struck a strong blow to the various enemies of our revolution and provided encouraging strength to the people of South Korea who reject foreign influence and desire autonomy, independence, and unity of the fatherland.

Our people, who, through this election, strengthened the peoples government and the victorious Socialist system - strong weapons of our revolution - and managed their revolutionary abilities more strongly, once again, under the leadership of the Party, put the spurs to the Ch'o'llima,

and continued to step out in the grand march to achieve a new high tide in Socialist construction.

Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

On 9 September 1963, all the Korean people commemorated magnificently the 15th anniversary of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, which they won through a long and difficult fight with the enemies and which they built with their own hands.

On 1 August 1963, the Korean Workers Party Central Committee announced a letter of appeal to be sent to all the Korean people on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, a glorious national holiday. In this appeal, the Party Central Committee emphasized two things: first, the stronger management of the northern half of the Republic - politically, economically, and militarily - by continuing to accelerate Socialist construction with the Ch'o'llima Spirit, in the light of the actual demands of the Korean revolution; and second, a strong struggle to accomplish the great task of peaceful unification of the country.

In answer to the call of the Party, all the people widely developed Socialist competition in order to greet the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with high political and labor successes.

Laborers and technicians of the Kangso'n Steel Mill, which initiated the Ch'o'llima Movement, at a meeting of union enthusiasts on 3 August resolved to complete their year's plan at least a month and a half ahead of time, and they appealed for Socialist competition in the metal industry sector throughout the country. After this, the flames of increased competition leaped high in all sectors of the peoples economy, and workers everywhere displayed the revolutionary spirit of rebirth through ones own power and strengthened the struggle to carry out the 10 great tasks.

Furthermore, the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee, which was held prior to the holiday, spread the great plan to achieve a new high tide in Socialist construction before all the people and excited them even more to look forward to the holiday.

Events commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Republic spread throughout every sector, including education, literature and arts, and athletics, beginning with the congratulatory rallies and mass rallies that were held throughout the country, beginning with P'yo'ngyang, on 8 and 9 September.

At the various gatherings, the Korean people summarized, with dignity and pride, the great achievements made in the territory of the fatherland, and were further inspired toward an even brighter future.

On the other hand, parliamentary and government friendship delegations and representatives from various countries, as well as friendship association delegations and trade union delegations from the fraternal countries, came to our country to take part in the events commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Congratulatory Rallies and Mass Demonstrations: On the evening of 8 September, there was a congratulatory rally in P'yo'ngyang at the P'yo'ng-

yang Grand Theater, commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, attended by Party and government leaders, beginning with comrade Kim Il-song.

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly Ch'oe Yong-kon made a report. In the report he summarized the course of victory and brilliant achievements of the 15 years which were attained by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, and he talked about the happy future presented by the Party and about the glorious tasks of our people.

On that day congratulatory rallies commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea were held in each provincial capitol.

On the morning of 9 September, there was a mass rally in P'yo'ngyang in Kim Il-song square commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, which was attended by over 300,000 people.

After a congratulatory speech by General Kim Ch'ang-pong, there was a review of the unbeaten Korean Peoples Army units, which display the power and might of our people, and a grand march by the members of the armed Farmer-Laborer Red Unit, who, with the hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, are rendering great service in the building of Socialism.

Following the demonstration by the Farmer-Laborer Red Unit, there were demonstrations by laborers, writers and artists, and citizens of P'yo'ngyang.

Proud of the great achievements of the fatherland and with a high sense of pride and dignity, the masses, under the banner of the Republic, demonstrated with a high spirit of accepting the decision of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee and creating a new high tide in Socialist construction.

On that day mass demonstrations were carried out in each province, city and county also.

Educational Announcements: From 2 to 5 September, in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, there were educational announcement meetings in the economics sector, Korean language and literature sector, history sector, and social science sector, and there were educational report meetings at medical and scientific research institutes. The educational announcement meetings summarized the brilliant results achieved during the 15 years and announced papers which demonstrated theoretically the creativity and propriety of our Party's policies, and announced papers which analyzed the policies and after effect of the American imperialists' colonial subjugation of South Korea. Besides these meetings there were report meetings and debates at each of the colleges summarizing the great results achieved by the peoples government during the previous period.

Literature and Arts Sector: Art circle theatrical rallies were held throughout the Republic, beginning with the nation-wide art festival on 13 August (attended by more than 30 central and local drama, music, and dance organizations) and the musical dance epic "Our Glorious Fatherland," which was performed by 3,000 artists in P'yo'ngyang on 8 September. In movie houses everywhere there were films showing the rapid development of film

art in our country.

Also, permanent exhibition houses were opened, beginning with the industrial and agricultural exhibition house which shows the development of industry and agriculture in our country; also, various kinds of exhibitions were opened, beginning with the central photographic exhibition and the art circle exhibition.

Athletic Contests: A mass gymnastic exercise "Korea of the Ch'o'llima" was performed in the Moran-bong Arena on 9 September by over 35,000 young students.

There were mass gymnastic exercises in all of the provincial city capitals, such as Sinu'iju, Wo'nsen, Sariwo'n, etc., beginning with "National September Holiday" in Ch'o'ngjin (20,000 persons performing) and "Long Live Our System!" in Kaeso'ng (7,000 persons performing).

The mass gymnastic exercises showed effectively the brilliant history of the Republic, the useful examples of our people who are living happy lives, and the spirit of the Ch'o'llima, which our people are riding toward the high summit of Communism in order to speed up the unification of the fatherland.

Relay runners, who were to deliver letters to our beloved leader, Kim Il-so'ng, left six historic spots - Poch'o'nbo, Hill 1211, P'anmunjo'm, Aoji Coal Mine, Sinu'iju Chemical Fiber Plant, and Namp'o Refinery - and arrived at the Moran-bong Arena at 4:00 p.m. that day. About 40,000 persons took part in this relay to deliver the letters, including model workers and young students in Socialist construction and education, and soldiers of the Peoples Army.

A bicycle parade of young Korean students in Japan, who left Ch'o'ngjin on 20 August with a congratulatory letter for Marshall Kim Il-so'ng, arrived at Moran-bong Arena on 9 September.

The second DPRK athletic rally which opened in P'yo'ngyang, Hamhu'ng, Kaeso'ng, and Sinu'iju beginning on 11 August, was carried on until 14 September and made the commemorative events more colorful.

Through all of these events commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, all of the Korean people expressed their appreciation to the Party and to comrade Kim Il-so'ng for establishing a true peoples government and for providing them with freedom and happiness, and, at the same time, resolved firmly to protect with their life their glorious fatherland - the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea - from any invasion by any enemy, as they had done in past days, and to make it invincible.

For the Independent and Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland

Also during 1963, the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic worked diligently for the expulsion of the American imperialists' aggressive troops from South Korea and for the independent unification of the fatherland.

Premier Kim Il-so'ng, in his 1963 New Year's address, said, "All the people of North and South Korea must combine their strength and develop a

strong struggle against the influence of the Japanese militarists, who, along with the American imperialist aggressors, intend to encroach upon our country again. We must completely oust foreign powers from our territory and achieve the peaceful unification of the fatherland."

Maintaining that the question of fatherland unification must be resolved through the principles of independence, peace, and democracy, without any foreign intervention, the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic also in 1963 took the initiative and proposed a realistic plan in consonance with the existing state of affairs.

Furthermore, all the people of the northern half of the Republic sent warm, brotherly encouragement and support to our fellow countrymen in South Korea who are struggling against the American imperialists and their tools for democratic freedom, the right to live, and the peaceful unification of the fatherland. And they denounced the aggressive and beastly policies of the American imperialists and the military fascist clique.

The people of South Korea, encouraged by the results of Socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and the brotherly support and backing of the people of the northern half, have developed even more vigorously the anti-American save-the-nation struggle against the political manipulation and economic subjugation of the American imperialists, despite being under conditions in which unprecedented fascist oppression is being forced upon them.

State Organs

Organs of Supreme Sovereignty

Supreme Peoples Assembly: The Supreme Peoples Assembly is the supreme governing organ of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Legislative authority is exercised by the Supreme Peoples Assembly alone.

The Supreme Peoples Assembly is composed of representatives elected by secret ballot in accordance with the principles of general, equitable, direct elections, and their term of office is four years.

The Supreme Peoples Assembly holds both regular and special sessions. Regular sessions are convened twice a year; the special sessions are convened either when the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly deems it necessary or when there is a request by one-third or more of the representatives.

The Supreme Peoples Assembly is in its third term and consists of 383 representatives who were elected on 8 October 1962.

Composition of the representatives of the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly:

By class: total number of representatives, 383 (women, 34): laborer representatives, 215; farmer representatives, 62; office and intellectual representatives, 101; other, five.

By age: 18-29, 12; 30-39, 99; 40-49, 181; 50-59, 71; 60 and above 20.

By education: college graduates, 101; technical high school graduates, 26; middle school graduates, 256.

Chairman, Ch'oe Wo'n-t'aek; Vice Chairmen, Lee Ki-ye'ng and Kim Tu'k-nan.

Representatives Qualifications Investigation Committee, Supreme Peoples Assembly: Chairman, Ch'oe Yong-chin; members, Pak Ung-ko'l, Lee Chae-yun, Ch'u Sang-su, Han Tong-paek, Yu Ki-ik, No Ye'ng-se.

Legislative Committee, Supreme Peoples Assembly: Chairman, Kim Ik-so'n, members Ho' Pong-hak, Ch'oe Ki-ch'o'l, Kim Hi-chu, Kim Kuk-hun, Kim Tong-kyu, Lee Chae-ye'ng, No Ik-myo'ng, Kim Si-chung.

Budget Committee, Supreme Peoples Assembly: Chairman, Lim Kye-ch'o'l, members, Kang Hu'i-wo'n, O Che-ye'ng, Cho'ng Chong-ki, Lee Ch'ang-pok, Pak Su'ng-hu'p, Chi Chang-ko'n, Cho'n Kyo'ng-hwa, Cho'ng So'ng-o'n, Lee Ch'an-so'n, Chang Yun-p'il, Kim Mu-hoe, Chu Wo'n-saeng, Yun Yo'n-hwan, Lee So'k-sim.

Foreign Relations Committee, Supreme Peoples Assembly: Chairman, Pak Yong-kuk; members, Kim Wal-ye'ng, Yu Ko'n-ye'ng, Kim Ok-sun, Ho' So'k-so'n, Cho'ng Kwang-nok, Ch'oe Hak-so'n.

Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly: While the Supreme Peoples Assembly is adjourned, the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly is the supreme governing organ.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly is responsible to the Supreme Peoples Assembly for its activities.

Chairman, Ch'oe Yong-ko'n; Vice Chairmen, Pak Cho'ng-ae, Kang Yang-uk, Pak Ku'm-ch'o'l, Hong Myo'ng-hu'i, Paek Nam-un; Chief Secretary, Lim Ch'un-ch'u; members, Lee Hyo-sun, Hyo'n Mu-kwang, Ch'oe Hyo'n, Kim Wal-ye'ng, No Ik-myo'ng, Song Ye'ng, Lee Myo'n-sang, Lee Chae-pok, Ha Ang-ch'o'n, Pak Sin To'k, Lee Ye'ng-ho, Kim Ok-sun, Kim Ch'ang-to'k, Lee Man-kyu, Kye U'ng-sang, To Yu-ho.

The second session of the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly was held from 9 to 11 May 1963 (see page 147).

The main ordinances promulgated in 1963 are as follows.

Abolishment of the Ministry of City and Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Agricultural Construction of the DPRK, and the establishment of the Ministry of Construction Material Industry (8 January 1963).

Ratification of the trade and navigation treaty between the DPRK and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Vietnam (2 February 1963).

Amendment of certain articles of the ordinance on domestic affairs and military titles of the DPRK (2 February 1963).

Separation of some townships [11] in Yonggang and Onch'o'n counties in P'yo'ngan-namdo and their incorporation into Namp'o city, and the division and adjustment of some districts [tong] in Namp'o city (18 March 1963).

Establishment of the DPRK railway day (18 March 1963).

Division and adjustment of some administrative districts in P'yo'ngyang (8 May 1963).

Reorganization and adjustment of some administrative districts in P'yo'ngan-bukto (8 May 1963).

Ratification of the long-term trade agreement and payment agreement.

between the DPRK and the United Arab Republic (1 July 1963).

Abolishment of the DPRK Ministry of Machine Industries and the establishment of the Machine Industries Committee (30 July, 1963).

Adoption of the DPRK nationality law (9 October 1963).

On the holding of the election of DPRK provincial (cities under direct control), city (districts), county, township (towns and labor districts) Peoples Committee representatives (15 October 1963).

Adoption of regulations concerning the above-mentioned election (15 October 1963).

Changes to and creation of some administrative districts of the DPRK (18 November 1963).

Establishment of a DPRK Minister of Science (17 December, 1963).

Adoption of the DPRK land law (17 December 1963).

State Central Executive Organ

Cabinet: The Cabinet is the supreme executive organ of the national government and issues decisions and orders in accordance with the constitution and laws. The decisions and orders which it issues are carried out obligatorily in the territory of the DPRK.

The Cabinet controls and guides the activities of each of the ministries and directly subordinate organs and, with regard to its own activities, is responsible to the Supreme Peoples Assembly and, during the recesses thereof, it responsible to the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly.

In accordance with the law adopted at the first session of the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly on 22 October 1962 "Concerning Revisions to the Law on the Composition of the Cabinet of the DPRK," the Cabinet is composed of a Premier, the First Deputy Premier, Deputy Premiers, Ministers, Committee Chairmen, and the necessary staff.

The Cabinet has plenary sessions and regular sessions. Plenary Sessions include all the members of the Cabinet; regular sessions include the Premier, the First Deputy Premier, and the Deputy Premiers.

The present Cabinet was organized at the first session of the Third Supreme Peoples Assembly.

Membership of the Cabinet: Premier, Kim Il-so'ng; First Deputy Premier, Kim Il; Deputy Premiers, Kim Kwang-hyo'p, Cho'ng Il-yong, Lee Chong-ok, Cho'ng Chun-t'aek, Kim Ch'ang-man, Nam Il, Lee Chu-yo'n, Ch'oe Yong-chin; Minister of National Defense, Kim Ch'ang-pong; Minister of Social Security, So'k San; Foreign Minister, Pak So'ng-ch'o'l; Chairman of the National Planning Committee, Cho'ng Chun-t'aek; Chairman of the Nation Construction Committee, Kim Tu-sam, Chairman of the National Science and Technology Committee, O Tong-uk; Chairman of the National Light Industry Committee, Lim Kye-ch'o'l; Chairman of the Machine Industry Committee, Hyo'n Mu-kwang; Chairman of the Communications and Transportation Committee, Ch'oe Yong-chin; Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Kim Man-ku'm; Minister of Metals and Chemical Industries, Lee Chong-ok; Minister of Electric and Coal Industries, Cho'ng Il-yong; Minister of Fisheries, Kang Cho'ng-ku; Minister of Forestry, Cho'ng Tong-ch'o'l; Minister of Construction Material Industry,

Kim Pyo'ng-sik; Minister of Railways, Kim Hoe-il; Minister of Communications, Pak Yo'ng-sun; Minister of Finance, Han Sang-tu; Minister of Commerce, Kim Se-pong; Minister of Procurement and Food Administration, Han Tae Yo'ng; Minister of Trade, Lee Chu-yo'n; Minister of Labor, Paek So'n-il; Minister of Interior, Pak Mun-kyu; Minister of Higher Education, Kim Chong-hang; Minister of General Education, Yun Ki-pok; Minister of Culture, Pak Ung-ko'l; Minister of Health, Ch'oe Ch'ang-so'k.

Local Sovereign Organs

Various-Level Peoples Assemblies: Local sovereign organs are constituted in accordance with "the law on the composition of local sovereign organs of the DPRK" (30 October 1954).

The local sovereign organs in provinces, cities (districts), counties, and townships (towns and labor districts) are the appropriate Peoples Assemblies.

The Peoples Assemblies at each level are composed of representatives elected by secret ballot in accordance with the principle of general, equal, direct elections.

The term of office of provincial Peoples Assemblies is four years and for city (districts), county, and township (towns and labor districts) Peoples Assemblies, it is two years.

Regular sessions of the provincial, city (districts), and county Peoples Assemblies are convened once every six months, and the township (towns and labor districts), once every three months. Special sessions are convened whenever the appropriate Peoples Assembly deems it necessary or when one-third or more of the representatives of the Peoples Assembly request it.

The Peoples Assemblies at each level, with respect to their own activities, ensure that they are carried out in accordance with laws and ordinances, and the decisions, orders, and instructions of the Cabinet and higher organs.

On 3 December 1963, an election of representatives of DPRK provincial (cities under direct control), city (area), county, township (towns and labor districts) Peoples Assemblies was held (see page 147, "Election of Local Sovereign Agencies").

Composition of Representatives of Local Sovereign Organs

Representatives of Provincial (cities under direct control) Peoples Assemblies: total number of representatives, 2,517 (571 women); laborers, 673; farmers, 464; Party and state economic agency workers, 1,002; scientists, technicians, cultural workers, and artists, 378.

Representatives of City (district) and County Peoples Assemblies: total number of representatives, 14,303 (3,820 women); laborers, 4,062; farmers, 3,708; Party and state economic agency workers, 5,419; scientists, technicians, cultural workers, and artists, 1,114.

Representatives of Township (towns and labor districts) Peoples Assemblies: total number of representatives, 70,250 (21,062 women); laborers, 6,644; farmers, 45,429; Party and state economic agency workers, 13,980; scientists, technicians, and cultural workers, 4,197.

Various-Level Peoples Committees: Provincial City (district), County, and Township (towns and labor districts) Peoples Committees are the executive agencies of the Peoples Assemblies in question, and are the local organs of national administration.

The Peoples Committees at each level carry out all state executive work within their area of jurisdiction in accordance with the decisions and instructions of the appropriate Peoples Assembly and higher agencies.

All Peoples Committees receive unified guidance from the Cabinet and are responsible to it.

With respect to their own activities, Peoples Committees at each level are responsible to the appropriate Peoples Assembly and to higher Peoples Assemblies.

Peoples Committees at each level are composed of a chairman, vice chairman, chief secretary, and members, all of whom are elected from the appropriate Peoples Assembly.

Courts of Justice and Procuration Office

Courts of Justice: Trials are conducted in the Supreme Court and in provincial, municipal, and county courts.

Courts are formed on the basis of elections. The Supreme Court is elected by the Supreme Peoples Assembly for a term of three years, and the provincial, municipal, and county courts are elected by their respective Peoples Assemblies for terms of two years.

Any citizen who has the right to vote can become a judge or a jurymen.

Trials are open, and the defendant is assured of the right to legal counsel.

The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial organ of the DPRK, and it supervises the judicial work of all trial agencies.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is Kim Il-so'n.

Procuration Offices: Public procurators exercise surveillance to see whether the various ministries, their subordinate agencies, organizations, public servants, and all the citizens are observing and carrying out the law properly and in good faith. Also, they exercise surveillance to see whether various ministerial orders and regulations, and the decisions and instructions of local sovereign organs comply with the Constitution, law, ordinances, and the decisions and orders of the Cabinet.

The top official of the procuration offices is the Chief Public Procurator of the Supreme Procuration Office, appointed by the Supreme Peoples Assembly.

Provincial, municipal, and county public procurators are appointed by the Chief Public Procurator.

The public procurators are not subordinate to the local sovereign agencies but carry out their duties independently.

The Chief Public Procurator of the Supreme Procuration Office is Lee Kuk-chin.

Political Parties and Social Organizations

Korean Workers Party

The forerunner of the Korean Workers Party was the Korean Communist Party. The Korean Communist Party was founded on 10 October 1945 as a Marxist-Leninist Party having as its core, Communists who had been nurtured and disciplined in the armed struggle against the Japanese under the direct leadership of comrade Kim Il-sŏ'ng.

In August 1948, the Korean Communist Party was developed into the Korean Workers Party, a political party of the masses, in keeping with the objective demands of the development of the situation of the revolution.

The Korean Workers Party, as the organized unit at the front of the laboring class and all the workers of our country, represents the interests of the Korean nation and Korean people.

The Korean Workers Party is organized out of the advanced fighters from among all the workers, including laborers, farmers, and intellectuals, to protect the interests of the working masses.

The Korean Workers Party makes Marxism-Leninism its guiding principle; creatively applies the general principles thereof to the practical activities of the Korean revolution; opposes all manifestations of revisionism and sectionalism; and adheres to the integrity of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle to accomplish the tasks of the Korean revolution and in the international Communist and labor movements.

The Korean Workers Party is the direct successor of the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the Korean Communists in the armed struggle against the Japanese.

The immediate objectives of the Korean Workers Party are to insure the complete victory of Socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to carry out the tasks of the democratic revolution against imperialism and against feudalism on a nation-wide basis; the final objective is to build a Communist society.

The Korean Workers Party struggles to liberate the southern half of our country from the forcible occupation of the American imperialist aggressors and from the reactionary rule of their tools, and to achieve the complete unification of the fatherland on the basis of democracy. To accomplish this, it is trying to get the people of North and South Korea to unite solidly around it [the Party] and is strengthening the unification front with patriotic, democratic talent from all walks of life throughout Korea, based on the farmer-laborer alliance.

By making the Socialist system stronger and by mobilizing the creative power of the masses of people to the maximum, the Korean Workers Party is proceeding successfully with Socialist construction in the northern half of our country, is planning unlimited production growth and improvements in the material and cultural lives of the people, and is accelerating the unification of the fatherland by strengthening the base of the revolution politically and economically.

The Korean Workers Party is training Party members and the working masses with a spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism; is

strengthening international solidarity between the Korean people and the great people of the Soviet Union, China, and the various other Socialist nations, and the working masses of all countries; is strengthening friendship with all countries and peace-loving people who support and back the unification and independence of our country; and is struggling for a firm peace in Asia and the world.

Number of Party members: 1,311,563; of those, 1,166,349 are regular Party members and 145,204 are candidates for Party membership (as of 1 August 1961).

Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee: Kim Il-so'ng, Kim Il, Kim Ch'ang-man, Kim Kwang-hyo'p, Nam Il, Pak Cho'ng-ae, Ch'oe Yong-ko'n, Pak Ku'm-ch'o'l, Lee Hyo-sun, Cho'ng Il-yong, Lee Chong-ok, Lee Chu-yo'n.

Candidates for Membership in the Political Committee of the Central Committee: Kim Ik-so'n, Han Sang-tu, Kim Ch'ang-pong, Ha Ang-ch'o'n, Hyo'n Mu-kwang, Pak So'ng-ch'o'l.

Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Central Committee: Chairman, Kim Il-so'ng; Vice Chairmen, Ch'oe Yong-ko'n, Pak Ku'm-ch'o'l, Lee Hyo-sun, Kim Il, Kim Ch'ang-man, Kim Kwang-hyo'p.

Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Inspection Committee of the Central Committee: Chairman, Kim Ik-so'n; Vice Chairmen, Hwang Wo'n-po, Pak Ch'uk-hyo'k, Kim Ch'ang-to'k.

Central Investigation Committee: Chairman, Kim Yo'-chung; Vice Chairman, Lee Ho-ch'o'l.

Important Work in 1963: Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee (13-15 May 1963). Bills: 1. On Further Strengthening the Work of Factory and Enterprise Party Committees 2. On Further Strengthening the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement. Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee (3-5 September 1963). Bills: 1. On the Preliminary Summary of the Execution of the 1963 Peoples Economic Development Plan, and the 1964 Peoples Economic Development Plan 2. On Increasing Production of Livestock Goods (see section on literature).

North Korean Democratic Party

Founded, 3 November 1945; Chairman, Kang Yang-uk.

Ch'o'ndogyo Ch'o'ngu Party

Founded, 8 February 1946; Chairman, Pak Sin-to'k.

Fatherland Unification Democratic Front

The Fatherland Unification Democratic Front was formed on 27 June 1949 by a formation rally attended by 704 representatives of 71 North and South Korean patriotic political parties and social organizations between 25 and 28 June 1949.

Permanent members (as of 31 December 1963): Kim Il-so'ng, Pak Ku'm-ch'o'l, Lee Hyo-sun, Paek Nam-un, Pak Sin-to'k, Kim Ch'o'n-hae, Hong Sung-

kwo'n, Lee Ki-yo'ng, Kim Wal-yong, Ko Chun-t'aek, An Suk-yong, Ch'oe Yong-ko'n, Kim Ch'ang-man, Hong Myo'ng-hu'i, Kang Yang-uk, Han To'k-su, Kang Yo'ng-ch'ang, Lee Myo'n-sang, Ch'o'n Se-pong, Lee Ku'k-no, Lee Man-kyu. Speakers Group: Pak Ku'm-ch'o'l, Pak Sin-to'k, Lee Ku'k-no, Ko Chun-t'aek, Kang Yang-uk, Han To'k-su, Kim Ch'o'n-hae.

General Federation of Korean Trade Unions

The General Federation of North Korean Trade Unions was founded under the direct leadership of the Korean Workers Party and comrade Kim Il-so'ng on 30 November 1945 (at that time there were 390,900 Federation members).

In accordance with a decision of the Third Plenum of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the Combined Central Committee of the General Federation of North and South Korean Trade Unions, which was convened from 20 to 22 January 1951, brought together the General Federation of the North Korean Trade Unions and the Nation-Wide Council of Korean Trade Unions into the single General Federation of Korean Trade Unions (at that time there were 593,978 Federation members).

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions is a mass-type organization of the laborers, technicians, and office workers of our country that is based on voluntary principles.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions is the reliable protector of the Korean Workers Party and the group which maintains relations between the Party and the working class. As such, it is organized and mobilized to develop all of its own activities, to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the working class, to unite them solidly around the Party, and thus to carry out the revolutionary responsibilities charged to it by the Party.

On 22 May 1947, the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions joined the World Alliance of Trade Unions; at the present time it is acting as a member of the General Council and the Executive Committee of the World Alliance of Trade Unions.

The number of Federation members is 1,721,000 (as of the end of 1962).

The Chairman is Kim Wal-yong.

Central Organizations of the Federation by Industry: Central Committee of the Union of Korean Metals and Chemical Industry Laborers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Electric and Coal Industry Laborers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Machine Industry Laborers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Light Industry and Commerce Laborers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Construction and Forestry Industry Laborers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Fisheries Laborers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Transportation Workers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Communications Workers, Central Committee of the Union of Korean Educational, Cultural, Health, and Civil Servants.

Important Work in 1963: Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions (24-25 January 1963). Bill: On the Tasks of Unions to Carry Out the Decisions of the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions (27-28 June 1963). Bills: 1. On the Tasks of Unions to Carry Out the Decision of the

Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee "Concerning the Further Strengthening of the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement" 2. On the Tasks of Unions to Carry Out the Decision of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee "Concerning the Further Strengthening of Class Training Among Party Members and Workers." Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions (6 September 1963). Bill: On the Recent Labor Movement in South Korea. Tenth Plenum of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Bill: On the Tasks of Unions to Carry Out Completely the Decision of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

Korean Socialist Labor Youth League

Through the direct leadership of comrade Kim Il-so'ng, the North Korean Democratic Youth League was founded on 17 January 1946. At a joint meeting of the Central Committees of the North and South Korean Democratic Youth League on 17 January 1951, it was decided to combine the North and South Korean Democratic Youth Leagues into the Korean Democratic Youth League.

In accordance with the policy of the Korean Workers Party to develop the Korean Democratic Youth League into a more revolutionary and fighting organization, and increase its role, the fifth congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League decided to change the Korean Democratic Youth League into the Korean Socialist Labor Youth League on 15 May 1964.

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League is a Communist mass organization of the youth of our country.

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League is the fighting second reserve of the Korean Workers Party and are the alternate Communist builders who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the armed struggle against the Japanese which were organized and developed under the leadership of comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League is struggling to ensure a complete Socialist victory in the northern half of the Republic under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, to realize the tasks of the democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism on a nation-wide scale, and to build a Socialist and Communist society.

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League arms the youth with the ideological system of our Party, protects the Central Committee of the Party with their lives, and unconditionally protects and carries out the line and policies of the Party.

The Korean Socialist Labor Youth League joined the World Democratic Youth League on 24 June 1946 and, in accordance with a decision of the Fourth Council of the International Students' League of 15 September 1949, joined that League.

The number of league members is 2,713,861 (as of the end of March 1964).

The Chairman is Hong Sun-kwo'n.

Korean Childrens Group: Founded, 6 June 1946, number of members of

the Children's Group, over 1,600,000.

Important Work in 1963: The 15th Plenum of the Central Committee was held (2-5 February 1963). At the meeting they discussed and adopted appropriate resolutions on: 1. The State of Execution of Essential Tasks Given to the Democratic Youth League by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party 2. The Tasks of Democratic Youth Organizations to Carry Out the Decision of the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. The 16th Plenum of the Central Committee was carried out from 20 to 21 June 1963. The meeting discussed and adopted appropriate decisions on: 1. The State of Execution of the Instructions of 3 May 1962 of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng concerning the Work of Youth Training 2. The Convening of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League. The 17th Plenum of the Central Committee was carried out from 27 to 29 October 1963. The meeting discussed and adopted appropriate decisions on successfully greeting the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League.

Korean Democratic Women's League

The North Korean Democratic Women's League was founded on 18 November 1945.

A joint meeting of the Central Committees of the North and South Korean Women's Leagues, which was held from 19 to 20 January 1951, combined the North and South Korean Women's Leagues into the Korean Democratic Women's League.

The League joined the International Democratic Women's League on 16 October 1949.

The number of League members is 2,500,767 (as of the end of 1962).

The Chairman is Pak Cho'ng-ae.

Important Work in 1963: The 10th Plenum of the Central Committee was held (13-14 February 1963). The meeting discussed and adopted appropriate decisions on the summary of the work of Women's League Organizations in 1962 and the tasks of 1963. The 11th Plenum of the Central Committee was held (25-26 November 1963). The meeting discussed and adopted appropriate decisions on the tasks of Women's League organizations to carry out the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland: Founded, 13 May 1961; Chairman, Hong Myo'ng-hu'i.

Korean Farmers' League: Founded, 31 January 1946.

Korean Reporters' League: Founded, 10 March 1946; Chairman, Cho'ng Chun-ki.

General League of Korean Literature and Art: Founded 2 March 1961; Chairman, Pak Ung-ko'l.

Departmental Leagues under the General League of Literature and Art

Korean Writers' League: Founded, 28 September 1953; Chairman, Ch'o'n Ja-p'ong.

Korean Musicians' League: Founded, 20 January 1961; Chairman, Lee Myo'n-sang.

Korean Artists' League: Founded, 1 October 1953; Chairman, Cho'ng Kwang-ch'o'l.

Korean Actors' League: Founded, 19 January 1961; Chairman, Lee Chae-to'k.

Korean Movie-men's League: Founded, 17 January 1961; Chairman, Lee Chong-sun.

Korean Dancers' League: Founded, 18 January 1961; Chairman, Kim Che-hu'ng.

Korean Photographers' League: Founded, 22 January 1961; Chairman, Ko Yong-chin.

Korean Red Cross: Founded, 18 October 1946; Chairman, Pak Sin-to'k.

Korean Pan-National Committee for the Protection of Peace: Founded, 24 March 1949; Chairman, Kang Yang-uk.

Korean Foreign Cultural Liaison Society: Founded, 3 April 1956; Chairman, So' Ch'o'l.

Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity: Founded, 31 May 1956; Chairman, Kim Wal-yong.

Korean Students' Committee: Founded, 27 May 1961; Chairman, Ko Sang-chun.

Korea-Soviet Union Friendship Association: Founded, 11 November 1945; Chairman, Lee Ki-yo'ng.

Korea-China Friendship Association: Founded, 3 October 1958; Chairman, Kim Chong-hang.

Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association: Founded, 7 July 1961; Chairman, Pak Ung-ko'l.

Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee: Founded, 26 December 1962; Chairman, Pak Se-ch'ang.

Korean Committee to Support the Struggle of the People of South Vietnam: Founded, 13 December 1963; Chairman, Kim Wal-yong.

Korea-India Cultural Society: Founded, 8 May 1957.

Korea-France Friendship Association: Founded, 20 June 1958.

Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association: Founded, 10 November 1958; Chairman, Song Yo'ng.

Korea-Nepal Friendship Association: Founded, 9 November 1959; Chairman, Lee Myo'n-sang.

Korea-Ceylon Friendship Association: Founded, 30 August 1963; Chairman, Pak Ung-ko'l.

General Federation of Korean Industrial Technology: Founded, 14 April 1946; Chairman, Kim Tu-sam.

General Federation of Korean Agricultural and Forestry Technology: Founded, 1 December 1946.

Korean Society for the Protection of Nature: Founded, 25 June 1959.

Korean Architects' League: Founded 26 March 1954; Chairman, Kim Cho'ng-hu'i.

Korean Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge: Chairman, Kim Chong-hang.

Korean Democratic Scientists' Society: Founded, 10 April 1956;
Chairman, Paek Nam-un.

Korean Democratic Jurists' Society: Founded, 30 November 1954;
Chairman, Pak Se-ch'ang.

Korean Buddhists' League: Founded, 26 December 1945; Chairman, An
Suk-yong.

Foreign Relations

Together with the tremendous results which the people of Korea achieved in Socialist construction, they achieved brilliant victories in 1963 in the field of foreign relations and raised the international prestige of the Republic.

As of April 1964, our country has diplomatic relations with 19 countries, consular relations with four countries, and trade relations with four countries (missions established). In addition to this, it carries on economic and cultural interchanges with many Asian, African, European, and Latin American countries.

Adhering to Marxism-Leninism in Socialist and Communist construction, and continuing to hold high the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, the Republic is struggling positively for the realization of the peaceful unification of the country, for peace and Socialism, and for democratic independence and liberation.

In 1963 also, the Government of the Republic and the people of Korea forcefully developed the struggle to oust the American imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and to unify the fatherland independently.

By exposing and denouncing every step in the insane schemes of the American imperialists to prepare for a war of aggression, which are being perpetrated in South Korea, Asia, and throughout the world, we are tying up the hands and feet of the aggressors and further expanding and strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle front for peace and Socialism.

The struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful unification this year received more and more support and backing internationally (see page 149, "For the Independent and Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland").

The strengthening of unity in the Socialist camp and the development of friendship and cooperation with all Socialist nations form the firm basis of our country's foreign policy.

In 1963, under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of proletarian internationalism, the Government of the Republic and the people of Korea developed a consistent, principled struggle to protect the unity of the Socialist camp. They struggled especially hard against the schemes of the modern revisionists and the imperialists, who want to destroy the unity and solidarity of the Socialist camp.

This year, our country worked to strengthen and develop further friendship and cooperative relations with the countries of the Socialist camp. Having tremendous significance in this connection were the visit to the Peoples Republic of China by comrade Ch'oe Yong-ko'n, the visit to the

Democratic Republic of Vietnam by our country's Supreme Peoples Assembly delegation, and the visit to our country by President Liu Shao-chi of the Peoples Republic of China.

The Government of the Republic and the people of Korea always sent their support and backing to the position of the Chinese Government relative to the peaceful solution of the Sino-Indian border problem, to the struggle of the people of Vietnam against the intervention in Vietnam by the American imperialists, and to the struggle of the aroused people of Cuba, resisting the American imperialists.

We vigorously carried on cooperation with the countries of the Socialist camp in the field of science, as well as economic and cultural interchanges.

In 1963, the Government of the Republic and the people of Korea strengthened the anti-imperialist struggle front with the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, positively supported the struggle of the people of those countries to maintain national independence and freedom, and consistently made every sincere effort to develop national, friendly, and cooperative relations with every country that respects the freedom and independence of our people.

The Government of the Republic and the people of Korea consistently expressed positive support and solidarity for the struggle of the people of Indonesia to liberate West Irian, the struggles of the people of Algeria and Laos against imperialism and colonialism to solidify their national independence, and the struggles of the people of all the countries in those areas for peace and the independence of their countries.

The Government of the Republic issued a statement on 25 November opposing the American imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of Cambodia and their wild schemes.

During this year a total of 56 various delegations from Asian and African countries visited our country, including nine government delegations, two parliamentary delegations and friendship delegations.

Beginning with the government delegations which attended the national holiday and independence day of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Kenya, at the invitation of those countries' governments, government delegations from our country were sent to Mali, Algeria, and the Arab Republic of Yemen. Also, economic delegations of our country's government made friendship visits to Indonesia, Cambodia, Burma, and Ceylon, and reached a governmental agreement with those countries to expand economic and cultural interchanges. And, a government trade delegation visited Uruguay, Chile, and Bolivia. Through such mutual visits, the political and economic ties and the cooperative relations between our country and the countries in these areas were further strengthened and developed.

During this year agreements were reached with the United Arab Republic, the Arab Republic of Yemen, and Uganda to establish diplomatic relations, and with Uruguay to establish a trade mission. Also, our country's trade mission was sent to Ceylon.

Furthermore, beginning with the conclusion of our agreement on economic and technical cooperation with Mali, we concluded agreements on cul-

tural and technical cooperation with many countries in that area.

The Government of the Republic exposed and denounced the plot of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea and sent positive support to the struggle of the Japanese people who oppose the Japanese militarists and the aggressive schemes of the American imperialists.

In a statement dated 13 December, 1962, the Government of the Republic exposed the true and aggressive nature of the "Korea-Japan Talks." On 15 July 1963, the government issued a statement demanding the free travel to and from the fatherland by Korean residents in Japan in protection of their democratic national rights.

These proper demands and steps by the Government of the Republic receive the positive support of all the peace-loving people of the world, beginning with the Japanese people.

Positively supporting and backing the anti-American save-the-nation struggle of the Japanese people, our people this year strengthened the front of anti-imperialist unity with them. The Government of the Republic and the people of Korea opposed the "Korea-Japan Talks" and positively supported and backed the struggle of the Japanese people for the return of Okinawa.

This year, prominent persons from Japanese social circles as well as reporters and businessmen visited our country. These included a group of Japanese Socialist Party Diet members.

In 1963, a series of agreements were concluded between companies in our country and private companies in Japan and England.

In 1963, our country participated in 100 various international organizations and international meetings, struggling positively for the sound development of business.

At these international organizations and meetings, the results of our country's Socialist construction and the plan of the Government of the Republic for fatherland unification were introduced, and positive support was expressed for the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

During this year our country entered nine international organizations, beginning with the International Union for the Protection of Nature.

Many Delegations Visit Our Country in Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic, 41 delegations from 24 countries attended the events commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Of those there were nine government delegations, one parliamentary delegation, and eight political party and social organization delegations from the newly-emerging independent countries of Asia and Africa. The delegations took part in the various commemorative events which demonstrated the results achieved by the Republic in the last 15 years and the solid strength of our people. While they were in our country, all of the delegations were met by Party and government leaders, beginning with comrade Kim Il-sŏ'ng. They toured 24 factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, and 16 agencies in the cultural, education, and health sectors in P'yŏ'ngyang, Hamhu'ng, Kaeso'ng, Ch'o'ngjin, and Hu'ich'o'n.

Mass rallies and art performances were held in P'yŏ'ngyang and the provinces to warmly welcome the delegations.

All of the delegations assessed highly the great results achieved by the people in Socialist construction as they held high the revolutionary banner of rebirth through ones own power under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers Party and comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

All of the delegations expressed positive support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people and the proper plan of the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and they denounced the aggressive schemes of the American imperialists toward Korea.

Delegations of Each Country Which Attended the
15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic

Delegation of the Soviet Union-Korea Friendship Association (Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party, A.E. Suchebakov)

Delegation of the China-Korea Friendship Association (member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and deputy chief of the State Education Office, Chiang Che-ch'un).

Delegation of the Indonesian Cooperative Parliament (Vice Speaker of the Indonesian Cooperative Parliament and First Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, M.N. Ruguman).

Representative of the Government of the Republic of Cuba (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Peoples Republic of China, Oscar Pino Santos).

Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Guinea (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Guinea to the Peoples Republic of China, Kamala Mamadi).

Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Mali (Vice Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, Mohamed Fal Jumoye).

Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Algeria (member of the National Assembly, Usedik Puallem).

Friendship Delegation of the Government of the United Arab Republic (Minister of Labor, Anwar Sallima).

Delegation of the Government of the Arab Republic of Yemen (member of the President's Council, Salef Allashuwal).

Delegation of the Government of Indonesia (Fourth Deputy Foreign Minister, Echi E. Umaruyadi).

Representative of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia (Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Religion, Menzum).

Friendship Representative of the Government of the Republic of Iraq (Iraqi Ambassador to the Peoples Republic of China, Abdul Mutallibunmin).

Friendship Delegation of the Government of the Republic of Ghana (Vice Minister of Agriculture E. N. Okansei).

Diet Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party (member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party and Chairmen of that Party's Special Committee for "Japan-Korea" Counter-Measures, Yamamoto Koichi).

Delegation of the Japan-Korea Society (member of the Japanese House of Representatives and Permanent Councillor of the Japan-Korea Society Headquarters, Nishimura Kanichi).

Third Vice of the Republic of Indonesia, Supent, and Charge'd'Af-faires od Interim of Indonesia to the Peoples Republic of China, Supri Jusu'p).

Delegation of the German Federation of Trade Unions (member of the Central Committee of the Free German Federation of Trade Unions, Karl Kamfelt).

Delegation of the Rumanian Federation of Trade Unions (member of the Central Committee Dutoru Constantine).

Delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association (Chairman of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship and Cooperative Farm Management Committee, Toru'chi).

Delegation of the Albanian Federation of Trade Unions (member of the Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions and Vice Chairman of the State Planning Committee, Beliga Bigulli).

Delegation of the Vietnam General Public Assembly (member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party and President of the Vietnam General Public Assembly, Huang Kuk-wo'1).

Delegation of the Czechoslovakian Federation of Trade Unions (member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Federation of Trade Unions, Rudolph Bajovsky).

Delegation of the Polish Federation of Trade Unions (permanent member of the Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions, Montu'i Krapyan).

Besides these, representatives of private individuals and organizations attended.

Countries Which Have Diplomatic Relations With Our Country

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Date Established</u>
USSR	12 October 1948
Mongolian Peoples Republic	15 October 1948
Polish Peoples Republic	16 October 1948
Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic	21 October 1948
Rumanian Peoples Republic	3 November 1948
Hungarian Peoples Republic	11 November 1948
Bulgarian Peoples Republic	29 November 1948
Albanian Peoples Republic	17 May 1949
Chinese Peoples Republic	6 October 1949
German Democratic Republic	7 November 1949
Vietnam Democratic Republic	31 January 1950
Algerian Democratic Peoples Republic	25 September 1958
Guinean Republic	8 October 1958
Cuban Republic	29 August 1960
Mali Republic	31 October 1960
Uganda	2 March 1963
Yemen Arab Republic	9 March 1963
United Arab Republic	24 August 1963
Indonesian Republic	16 April 1964

Consular Relations	
Name of Country	Date Established
Burma	15 May 1961
India	1 March 1962
Cambodia	29 March 1962
Ceylon	25 January 1964
Trade Relations (Missions)	
Name of Country	Date Established
Iraq	23 July 1959
Austria	7 December 1960
Somali	17 December 1962
Uruguay	17 May 1963

Treaties and Documents Concluded in 1963

Title of Treaties & Documents	Date of Signing	Place of Signing
<u>USSR</u>		
1963 Protocol on Mutual Payment of Goods	12 January	Moscow
1963 Plan Among the Korea-Soviet Union Friendship Association, the Soviet Union Union of Foreign Friendship and Cultured Contacts Associations, and the Soviet Union-Korea Friendship Association	17 April	P'yo'ngyang
1963 Plan for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	13 May	P'yo'ngyang
1963 Plan for Scientific Cooperation	13 May	P'yo'ngyang
<u>Chinese Peoples Republic</u>		
1963 Plan for Cultural Exchange	27 March	P'yo'ngyang
1963 Plan for Projects Related to Scientific Cooperation	10 June	P'yo'ngyang
Protocol on Scientific and Technical Cooperation	21 June	P'yo'ngyang
1964 Plan for Commodity Exchange	14 October	P'yo'ngyang
Protocol of the Joint Railroads	4 November	P'yo'ngyang
<u>Committee</u>		
<u>German Democratic Republic</u>		
1963 Agreement on Mutual Commodity Payment	19 January	Berlin
1963 Implementation Plan for the Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	13 May	Berlin
Protocol of the Sixth Session of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	24 October	P'yo'ngyang
1964 Agreement for Mutual Commodity Payment	25 December	P'yo'ngyang

<u>Rumania</u>		
1963 Agreement for Commodity Circulation and Payment	5 January	Bucharest
Protocol of the Fifth Session of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	13 February	Bucharest
1963 Project Plan	17 July	P'yo'ngyang
Agreement for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and 1963-1964 Project Plan for Scientific Cooperation	17 July	P'yo'ngyang
1964 Agreement for Commodity Circulation and Payment	20 November	P'yo'ngyang
<u>Mongolia</u>		
1963 Plan For Cultural Exchange	25 April	P'yo'ngyang
Protocol of the Third Session of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	1 October	P'yo'ngyang
<u>Bulgaria</u>		
1963 Protocol on Mutual Commodity Payment	1 April	P'yo'ngyang
1963 Plan for Cultural Exchange	29 June	P'yo'ngyang
<u>Albania</u>		
1963 Agreement for Commodity Payment	13 February	Tirana
Contract for Motion Pictures Exchange	23 March	Tirana
1963 Plan for Cultural Exchange	26 April	Tirana
Protocol of the Fifth Session of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	16 September	Tirana
1964 Agreement for Commodity Payment	13 November	P'yo'ngyang
<u>Hungary</u>		
1963 Agreement for Mutual Commodity Payment	30 January	Budapest
Agreement for Cooperation in the Field of Health	29 March	Budapest
1963 Project Plan for Implementation of the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	19 June	P'yo'ngyang
Protocol of the Fourth Session of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	14 September	Budapest
1963 Project Plan for Scientific Cooperation	17 October	P'yo'ngyang

Vietnam Democratic Republic

 Ratification of the Treaty on Trade and Navigation which was signed in Hanoi on 6 December 1962 27 March P'yo'ngyang

 1963 Plan for Cultural Exchange 25 April Hanoi
 Protocol of the Fourth Session of the Committee for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation 19 September Hanoi

 1964 Protocol on Commodity Circulation and Payment 4 October P'yo'ngyang

Czechoslovakia

 1963 Agreement on Commodity Circulation and Payment 9 February Prague

 1963 Plan for Cultural Exchange 19 April Prague
 Protocol of the Eighth Session of the Committee for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation 28 September Prague

Poland

 1963 Protocol on Commodity Circulation and Payment 30 January Warsaw

 Agreement for Scientific Cooperation between Scientific Institutes 1 February Warsaw

 1963 Plan for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation 29 July Warsaw

 Protocol of the Fifth Session of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation 9 October Warsaw

 1964 Protocol on Mutual Commodity Payment 29 December P'yo'ngyang

Cuba

 1963 Trade Protocol 4 February Havana

 Agreement for Cooperation in Television and Radio Broadcasting 15 February Havana

 1963-1964 Plan for Cultural Exchange 1 July P'yo'ngyang

Mali Republic

 Agreement on Economic and Technical Assistance 28 June Bamako

United Arab Republic

 Long-Term Trade Agreement 16 February Cairo

 Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations and the Exchange of Diplomatic Missions 24 August Cairo

Yemen Arab Republic

 Agreement on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations and the Exchange of Diplomatic Missions 9 March Sana

<u>Indonesia</u>		
Trade Agreement	15 November	Djakarta
Agreement on Scientific, Technical, and Cultural Cooperation	15 November	Djakarta
<u>Cambodia</u>		
Agreement on Trade and Payment	23 November	Phnom Penh
<u>Ceylon</u>		
1963-1964 Plan for Cultural Exchange	13 September	P'yo'ngyang
Payment Treaty	6 December	Colombo
<u>Iraq</u>		
1963-1964 Plan for Cultural Exchange	25 January	Baghdad
<u>Uruguay</u>		
Exchange of Memoranda of Agreement on the Establishment of a Trade Mission	17 May	Montevideo
<u>Uganda</u>		
Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations and the Exchange of Diplomatic missions.	2 March	Entebbe
<u>Japan</u>		
Second Agreement on Assignment of Regular Shipping Lines	26 December	P'yo'ngyang
<u>England</u>		
Trade Agreement between and Communiqué by the Korean International Trade Promotion Council	8 October	P'yo'ngyang

Visits of Important Delegations

Government Delegations (Visits): Visit to Yemen Arab Republic (27 February - 12 March). Attendance at the Leipzig International Spring Fair (3-12 March) and the 32nd International Fair (9-23 June). Visit to the Mali Republic (12 June - 19 July). Visit to the Algerian Democratic Peoples Republic (26 June - 17 July), participation in the events commemorating the first anniversary of the independence of the Algerian Democratic Peoples Republic. Visit to the Yemen Arab Republic (26-30 September), participation in the events commemorating the first anniversary of the independence of the Yemen Arab Republic. Visit to the Algerian Democratic Peoples Republic (23 October - 20 November), participation in the events commemorating the ninth anniversary of the armed uprising in Algeria. Visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia (31 October - 22 November), participation in the events commemorating the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Visit to Kenya (28 December 1963 - 21 February 1964), participation in the Kenya independence ceremonies.

(Visits to Korea): Visit by a cultural delegation of the Government of the Republic of Mali, head of delegation: Musa Keita, Supreme Committeeman for Youth and Sports directly subordinate to the President (17-27 May).

Visit by a parliamentary delegation from Ceylon, head of delegation: S. D. Pandoranaik, Ceylon National Assemblyman and Secretary General of the Liberal Party (12-25 October), received an interview with Premier Kim Il-so'ng.

Economic, Trade, and Commercial Delegations (Visits): Visits to the USSR, Germany, Rumania, Albania, Hungary, and Cuba (4 January - 3 March). Visit to Uruguay, Chile (17 April - 17 May) and Bolivia (10-18 June). Visits to Indonesia, Cambodia, Burma, and Ceylon (23 October - 17 December).

(Visits to Korea): Visits by an Indonesian Trade Mission (head of mission, Pasrul Jamal, Chief of the Foreign Relations Promotion Section of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry) (22 February - 8 March). Visits by commercial delegations of the governments of China (head of delegation, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Li Kang), Germany (head of delegation, Minister of Domestic and Foreign Trade Willie Hyutenraus), Rumania (head of delegation, Minister of Trade Varentine Steriobol), Bulgaria (head of delegation, Minister of Trade (22 March - 2 April). Visit by a Soviet Union economic delegation (25 July - 7 August) (head of delegation, Vice Chairman of the Soviet Union Cabinet Foreign Economic Liaison Committee A. Ye. Bedrushov). Visits (28 September - 30 December) by an Albanian Government commercial delegation (head of delegation, Albanian Ambassador to Korea Sirisar Chaney), a Vietnamese Government commercial delegation (head of delegation, Vice Minister of Trade Huang Mun-yo'p), and a Polish Government commercial delegation (head of delegation, Deputy Bureau Chief in the Ministry of Trade Jan Kubichek, and signing of 1964 protocols with our country on the mutual commodity introduction and payment.

Goodwill Delegations (Visits): Visit to the Kingdom of Nepal by a delegation of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Association (7 February - 8 March), audience with the King of Nepal. Visit by a goodwill delegation from our country to the Republic of Cuba (21 July - 27 August), meeting with Premier Fidel Castro. Visit to China by a delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association (5 September - 8 October). Visit to the Soviet Union by a Korea-Soviet Union friendship delegation (2-20 November), participation in the events commemorating the 46th anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. Visit to the Republic of Cuba by a friendship delegation from our country (19 December 1963 - 22 January 1964), meeting with the President of the Republic of Cuba Oswaldo Dorticos.

(Visits to Korea): Visit (3-25 May) by a delegation of the Bolivia-Korea Friendship Association (head of delegation, Chairman of the Bolivia-Korea Friendship Association Rimon Oriden Ortuno), meeting with Premier Kim Il-so'ng. Visit (13 August - 16 September) by a delegation of the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Association (head of delegation, Vice Chairman of the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Association Mabollakama Pibullasara).

Delegations from the Science, Culture, Publishing and Reporting Sectors (Visits): Visit to Ceylon by a delegation of the Korean News Reporters League (14 January - 23 February), participation in the events commemorating the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Ceylon News Reporters

Association. Visit to China by a delegation of the "Nodong Sinmun" (10 April - 17 May), meeting with comrade Mao Tse-tung. Participation in the Asia-Africa Reporters Conference by a reporters delegation from our country (24-30 April). Visit to Cuba by a delegation of the "Nodong Sinmun" (18 May - 4 June), participation in the events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of "Noticias de OI", the organ of the Cuban Revolutionary Unity Party. Visit to China by a delegation of our country's Science Institute (22 June - 27 August). Visit to China by a delegation of the Korean Central News Agency (28 September - 29 October).

(Visits to Korea): Visit (22 March - 3 April) by a Chinese cultural delegation (head of delegation, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Foreign Cultural Liaison Committee Cho Yo'ng). Return visit 21 August - 12 September by a delegation of the Chinese Science Institute (head of delegation, Vice President of the Chinese Science Institute Chiang Kyo'ng). Visit (28 May - 11 June) by a delegation of the Chile-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association (head of delegation, member of the Chile-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association Carlos Siboll). Visit (22 May - 11 June) by a Cambodian news reporters delegation (head of delegation, President of the Cambodia newspaper, "Mento-Pum" and First Vice Chairman of the Cambodian News Reporters Association Son Puokto). Visit (22 June - 1 July) by a Cuban cultural delegation (head of delegation, Secretary of the Cuban National Cultural Guidance Committee Osmin Fernandez). Visit (2-15 July) by a delegation of the Brazil-Korea Cultural Association (head of delegation, Secretary General of the Brazil-Korea Cultural Association Urisez Modaniakino). Visit (8-20 July) by a Rumanian cultural delegation (head of delegation, Rumanian Ambassador to Korea Podnoreshu Manolle). Visit (17 July - 1 August) by a Mali news reporters delegation (head of delegation, Secretary General of the Mali Ministry of Public Information Tiaba de Mamadiou Sambi). Visit (19 July - 5 August) by member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party and Director of that Party's News Organ Bureau, Akamazu Isamu and his wife, meeting with comrade Kim Il-so'ng. Visit (2-22 August) by a delegation of the Japan Korea Research Center (head of delegation, Governor of the Japan Korea Research Center Furuya Satao). Visit (27 September - 19 October) by a Nepalese cultural delegation (head of delegation, member of the Council to the King of Nepal and Chairman of the Nepalese Writers' Association Liswikeshusha). Visit (27 September - 15 October) by a delegation of Japanese social activists (head of delegation, member of the Japanese House of Councillors and permanent counselor of the Joint Tochiki Prefecture Branch of the Japan-Korea Association Ineba Seichi). Visit (15-30 October) by a delegation of the Indonesian Peoples Cultural League (head of delegation, member of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Peoples Cultural League and Chairman of the Indonesian Fine Arts Association, Pasuki Lesobowo), meeting with comrade Kim Il-so'ng. Visit (15 October - 29 November) by a delegation of the Chinese "Renmin Jipao" (head of delegation, Chief Editor of the "Renmin Jipao"), meeting with comrade Kim Il-so'ng. Visit (9-25 November) by a delegation of Japanese cultural figures (head of delegation, Professor of Tokyo Keijo University and economics scholar, Uesuki Seichiro).

Social Organizations Delegations (Visits): Visit (April) to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of our country's Democratic Youth League,

attendance at the Fourth Conference of the Czechoslovakian Youth League. Visit (April) to Bulgaria by a delegation of our country's Democratic Youth League, attendance at the 10th Conference of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Communist Youth League. Visit (23 July - 19 August) to Mali by a delegation of our country's trade union, attendance at the First Conference of the Mali Nation-Wide Workers League. Visit (28 September - 29 October) to China by a delegation of our country's Democratic Youth League. Visit (May by a delegation of our country's trade union to the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba to attend the events commemorating the 1 May celebration. Visit (23 October - 23 November) to Algeria by a delegation of our country's Democratic Youth League and Women's League, attendance at the events commemorating the ninth anniversary of the Algerian armed uprising. Visit (27 October - 5 November) to the Soviet Union by a delegation of our country's trade union, attendance at the 13th Conference of the Soviet Union Trade Union. Visit (14 November - 23 December) to Germany by a delegation of our country's trade union, attendance at the Sixth Conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Free Germany. Visit (20 November - 13 December) to Guinea by a delegation of our country's trade union, attendance at the Third Conference of the Guinea Nation-Wide Workers' Union. Visit (26 December 1963 - 4 January 1964) to Ceylon by a delegation of our country's trade union, attendance at the Sixth Conference of the Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions.

(Visits to Korea): Foreign delegations which attended the events commemorating our country's 1 May celebration - Soviet Union trade union delegation (head of delegation, permanent member of the Soviet Union Trade Union Council W. Ziryaynov Grigoriyevichi), Chinese Nation-Wide General Communist Youth Committee delegation (head of delegation, Chief of Propaganda of the Central Committee of the Chinese General Communist Youth Committee Fung Shi-un), Guinean Trade Union delegation (head of delegation, Secretary General of the Guinean Trade Union of Publications Import-Export Companies, Nioke Kongno), Chilean Trade Union delegation (head of delegation, Vice Secretary General of the Chilean Mining Union Carlos Umberto-Cortez Diaz), Brazilian Trade Union delegation (head of delegation, Governor of the Bank of Guanabara, Brazil, Arurijo Barrano Betreira). Foreign delegations which attended the events commemorating 25 June - delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (head of delegation, Secretary of International Commercial Workers Ustroj Dumitru), Cuban Trade Union delegation (head of delegation, Secretary General of the Cuban Nation-Wide Mining Union, State of Pinar del Rio, Mr. Antonio Martin Garra), representative of the Mali Nation-Wide League of Workers Mamed Keita. Visit (18-27 March) by a delegation of the Cuban Communist Youth League (head of delegation, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth League and Secretary General of the Communist Youth League Committee of the state of Pinar del Rio, Horhe Jorje? Garrarto Fernandez. Visit (15 March - 1 April) by the Secretary of the Nation-Wide Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Youth League Leonardo Montilla. Visit (12-18 April) by a delegation of the Southwest African Youth League (head of delegation, Kachimuina Bei). Visit (30 May - 21 June) by a delegation of the Joint Alliance of Ceylon Trade Unions. Visit (24 May - 11 June) by a delegation of Guinean women (head of delegation, Secretary

of State for Social Affairs of the Republic of Guinea (Garnier Rodo). Visit (3-17 June) by delegation of Uganda Nation-Wide Trade Unions (head of delegation, Deso Area Committee Chairman of the Unified Guild of Uganda Transportation and General Laborers and Assistant Secretary of the Nation-Wide Organization of the Uganda Peoples Conference, David Livingston O. Ojeba). Visit (22 July - 3 August) by an Indonesian women's delegation (head of delegation, Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Women's Movement Committee Udi Kudio). Visit (15-30 October) by a delegation of the Togo Free Youth League (head of delegation, Chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee of the Togo Free Youth League, Aker Burg Chorrerure). Visit (21 October - 8 November) by a Cuban women's delegation (head of delegation, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Women's League). Visit (1-27 November) by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League Wang Wi.

In addition to all these visits, there were many others by many delegations.

ECONOMICS

The Korean people achieved brilliant results in carrying out the plan for the peoples' economy in 1963 and built socialism in response to the decisions of the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. The Party and the nation took a series of definite steps during the year to ensure the accomplishment of the ten tasks and the successful completion of the 1963 plan for the peoples' economy.

Administrative organizations were reorganized so as to secure concentrated and unified guidance for such sectors as machine industry, light industry, construction, construction materials, and forestry, in order to firmly establish the Tae'an work system.

The Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, which was held in May, summarized the results and experiences gained in the course of setting up the Tae'an work system and discussed measures to further strengthen the work of Party committees at factories and enterprises and to expand and further develop the Ch'o'llima work team movement.

To make the 1963 plan financially secure, 686 million won was paid out in basic construction funds. Seventy-eight per cent of this was devoted to productive construction and 22 per cent to non-productive construction. Of the total amount of national investment in basic construction, 18.3 per cent was spent for construction in agriculture.

As a result of this series of measures, the Tae'an work system and the methods of Ch'o'ngsan-ni penetrated all sectors of the peoples' economy, a transformation was wrought in economic guidance and enterprise management, the Ch'o'llima work team movement was further developed and the positive spirit and creativity of the masses was enhanced.

All of the workers developed mass movements to manage the nation's household economically and increased technical innovation movements to raise the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and complete the ten tasks proposed by the Party.

In this way, the results achieved in conquering the six heights were solidified and the 1963 plan for the peoples' economy, which called for preparations to capture new and greater heights, was successfully completed.

The total value of industrial production in 1963 was over-fulfilled by 101.5 per cent, that for central industry by 100.6 per cent and that for

local industry by 104.4 per cent.

Despite considerable efforts devoted to strengthening national defense, the total value of industrial production in 1963 was 108 per cent of that in the previous year. Industrial production has developed at the rapid rate of 34.8 per cent per year in the period 1954-1963.

Growth in Total Value of Industrial Production

<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
100	337	615	21 times	32 times
	100	183	635	936

Average Annual Rate of Growth in Total Value of Industrial Production

	<u>1947-49</u>	<u>1954-56</u>	<u>1957-60</u>	<u>1954-63</u>
Total Value of Industrial Production	49.9	41.7	36.6	34.8
Production of Production Devices	55.3	59.4	37.7	39.8
Production of Consumer Goods	42.3	28.0	34.9	30.5

Growth in Production of Production Devices and Consumer Goods (1946 equals 100)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Production of Production Devices	375	640	23 times	33 times
Production of Consumer Goods	288	598	20 times	31 times

With the successful completion of the 1963 plan for the peoples' economy, the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of our republic was further strengthened politically, economically and militarily, the socialist industrialization of our country was pushed one step higher and the foundation for an independent economy was further strengthened.

During 1963, the central tasks in heavy industry of putting flesh on the bones and increasing production growth while concentrating efforts on extracting industries and national defense industries were brilliantly accomplished.

The extracting industry grew to 123 per cent of that in the previous year in 1963 and 21 per cent of the funds invested in industry were invested in it. As a result, the material and technical foundation was strengthened for a fuel and power base. The metallurgy, chemical, machinery and construction materials industries also were further strengthened and developed in 1963.

With the strong support of heavy industry, much progress also was made in the light industrial sector. The technical and material foundation

was strengthened, the raw materials base was solidified, the quality of products was improved and the variety of products was increased. The struggle continued successfully to carry out the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il So'ng at the Ch'angso'ng joint meeting. As a result of this, the level of mechanization was markedly increased in local industry, the raw materials base was made stronger and the position of the Kun [county] in economic and cultural life was strengthened. By these means, light industry was able to supply more processed goods of good quality to the people.

The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in agriculture continued successfully in 1963, with the positive support of the Party and all the people, and the material and technical foundation of farm management was strengthened further. The Sukch'o'n system -- a new system of guidance in agriculture -- was widely established and the spirits of the farmers were raised. As a result, they held fast to the height of 5,000,000 tons of grain and brought in a bumper crop despite extremely unfavorable natural conditions. Production of rice increased greatly, in particular. New results were achieved in the use of irrigation and the area of paddy increased from 540,000 cho'ngbo at the end of 1962 to 640,000 cho'ngbo at the end of 1963. The proportion of rice in total grain production increased to 58 per cent from 51 per cent in 1962, as a result of more cultivation of dry field rice.

Agricultural mechanization made further progress and the number of tractors reached 18,000 (converted to 15 horsepower) at the end of 1963. Electricity was brought into 93.3 percent of farm villages and 71 per cent of farm homes.

The technical and material foundations of the stock breeding, sericulture and fruit growing sectors were also strengthened and they continued to develop.

These tremendous results achieved in the farm management sector reveal the superiority of the socialist cooperative management which has been established in our country and the vitality of the new guidance system for agriculture. They are the fruit of a creative struggle by all farmers, encouraged by the proper farm policies of our Party.

In 1963, light industry and agriculture developed further and the independent economic foundation which had already been built came to demonstrate its power everywhere. A firm material foundation was laid to permit greater improvement in the peoples' lives.

Development continued at a rapid rate in 1963, while a balance was maintained which matched the actual conditions in our country. The guidance and leadership role of industry, especially heavy industry, was maintained within the relationships between industry and agriculture, heavy and light industry and farm management. The internal balances within economic sectors were improved, such as those between extracting and processing industries and between crop and livestock farming. Domestic natural resources and labor were used more rationally and an economic structure was formed which is capable of rapidly developing our country's productivity. Great progress was made in forming a single independent system in the peoples' economy to organically connect all sectors and maintain rapid and balanced development.

The revolutionary base in the northern half of our republic was strengthened, sufficient domestic production of the heavy and light industrial and farm products necessary in improving the peoples' lives was basically assured, an economic foundation with modern technical equipment was provided and a strong self-sufficient raw materials base was constructed.

In 1963, the total value of production for society increased to 138 per cent compared with 1960, 309 per cent as compared to 1956 and 502 per cent as compared to 1949.

Composition of Total Value of Production by
Economic Form (Per cent)

	<u>1946</u> <u>100</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>100</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>100</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>100</u>
Total Production				
Economic Forms of				
Socialism	19.1	89	100	100
State-Operated	18.9	60.2	69.1	74
Cooperative	0.2	28.8	30.9	26
Economic Forms of				
Small Merchandise	60.9	8.7	--	--
Economic Forms of				
Private Capital	20	2.3	--	--

Composition of Total Value of Production
by Sector of the Peoples' Economy

	<u>1949</u> <u>100</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>100</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>100</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>100</u>
Total Production				
Industry	35.6	40.1	57.1	60.6
Agriculture	40.6	26.6	23.6	21.5
Transportation and				
Communications	2.9	4.0	2.2	2.8
Basic Construction	7.2	12.3	8.7	9.2
Circulation of Merchandise	9.4	10.8	6.0	3.8
Other	4.3	6.2	2.4	2.1

In 1963, the struggle to decisively improve labor administration was strongly waged and tremendous progress was made.

The number of workers increased with the rapid development of the peoples' economy.

The technical and cultural revolutions were strongly promoted and the total number of technicians and specialists reached 223, 654 as of 31 October 1963. This was an increase to 275 per cent of that in 1960 for engineers and 164 per cent for technicians.

In 1963, natural resources, material assets and labor within the country were conserved and used rationally, the utilization rate of equipment was increased and labor productivity in the industrial sector was increased to 104 per cent of that in the previous year. As a result, the peoples' income grew to 1.1 times that in 1962, a proper balance was

selected between consumption and reserves and the peoples' lives were rapidly improved. The income per family of laborers and office workers grew to 104 per cent of that in the previous year and farmers recieved actual benefits of 649,520,000 wo'n in the single year of 1963 through popular policies of the Party and government. Disbursements in the national budget for social and cultural measures increased to 106 per cent of those in the previous year, and more social benefits were given to workers.

The new victories attained in 1963 were brilliant victories of the mass line, which promotes the building of socialism by the conscious efforts of the masses, construction of an independent national economy and self-regeneration. Our Party has held fast to this line from beginning to end. These victories demonstrate the wise leadership of our Party and the limitless creativity of our people.

In response to the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee and the Red Letter, the Korean people are spurring on the flying horse and making strong progress in conquering still loftier heights in building socialism.

Industry

Electric Power Industry

The Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Korean Workers' Party Central Committee established the basic tasks for the electric power industry for 1963. These were: continued heavy investment in the electric power industry, promotion of the construction of important generating plants, and more effort toward construction of medium and small-scale generating plants. These tasks were established to meet the growing demands of the peoples' economy for electric power.

As a result of the creative struggle by the workers in this sector to complete these tasks proposed by the Party, electric power production reached 11,766,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1963, which was 220 per cent of that in 1956 and 103 per cent of that in 1962.

Growth in Production of Electric Power (Millions of KWH)

	1956	1960	1962	1963
Total	5,120	9,139	11,445	11,766
Hydraulic Power	5,077	8,981	11,251	11,568
Thermal Power	43	158	194	198

In 1963, state investments in construction in the electric power industry were 114 per cent of those in 1962 and 14.6 per cent of all investments in industrial construction for the year. Of this amount, 93.5 per cent was devoted to construction of generating plants.

Successful progress was made in 1963 on the construction of two hydro-electric plants with a combined capacity of 640,000 kilovolt-amperes and some generators began operations. Construction proceeded satisfactorily on the 400,000-kilowatt P'yo'ngyang Thermal Power Plant.

Eight small and medium-capacity generating plants also began operations in 1963.

The total capacity of our generating facilities at the end of 1963 was 140 per cent of that in 1949, 108 per cent of that in 1960 and 120 per cent of that before liberation. While promoting the construction of generating plants, the workers in this sector introduced modern scientific techniques and strengthened the technical facilities of many plants, including the Sup'ung Generating Plant.

These workers also concentrated their efforts in technical guidance on increasing production of electricity by obtaining more water, reducing periods of generator maintenance and reducing their own consumption by a struggle to save electricity.

Hydro-electric power plants increased their production of electricity by strengthening maintenance and inspection of generating equipment, increasing its effectiveness, improving its cooling conditions and installing hydro-electric equipment, such as interim water handling devices.

The electric power sector produced 320,000,000 kilowatt-hours more electricity in 1963 than in the previous year.

The power transmission and distribution sector reduced losses of electric power in transmission by building new transmission lines, improving power transmission and distribution facilities and increasing voltage.

Increasing the voltage on the 66-kilovolt P'yo'ngyang-Chaeryo'ng transmission line to 220 kilovolts and rebuilding the Chaeryo'ng Generating Plant for 220 kilovolts permitted much more electricity to be supplied to North and South Hwanghae provinces.

In 1963, 312 kilometers of new transmission lines and 847 kilometers of distribution lines were set up and 25,000 kilovolt-amperes of new capacity was created at 29 transformer stations.

The capacity of the electrical system was increased in 1963 by the replacement of 15,000 kilowatt-amperes of (?regulators?) and 23,500 kilowatt-amperes of storage batteries for power stoppages in order to compensate for unavailable electric power.

Power losses in transmission in the electric power system were drastically reduced in order to increase the effective power output of generators.

Growth in Power Transmission and Distribution Equipment
(1956 equals 100)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Transformer Equipment	139	163	178
Transmission Equipment	117	120	124
Distribution Equipment	135	177	185

After the Cabinet Decision of 10 October, the struggle to conserve electricity became a mass movement along with the fight to increase production of electricity.

Many steps were taken to prevent power losses in transmission, to prevent idle equipment, to change to higher-capacity transformers, to strengthen preventive maintenance, to save electricity and use it more rationally. All enterprises and organizations in the peoples' economy

observed the standards for use of electric power and waged a stronger fight to reduce standards for consumption of electricity per unit of product.

As a result, the standards for consumption of electric power were markedly reduced in the production of ammonia, carbide, granulated iron, crude copper, crude lead and electrolytic copper, products which require great amounts of electricity. There was large-scale development in construction of small and medium-sized generating plants. Meanwhile, efforts were concentrated on the construction of large-scale hydro-electric plants and thermal power plants in order to carry out the Party's policies for electrification of our country. Opening of medium and small-scale generating plants made a significant contribution to the progress of the technical and cultural revolutions in agriculture.

By the end of 1963, electricity was brought into 93.3 per cent of all farm villages and 71 per cent of all farm houses.

Increase in Consumption of Electricity in
the Farm Management Sector (1953 equals 100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Consumption of Electricity in Agriculture	474	738
Used for Power	10 times	16 times

Coal Industry

The material and technical foundation of the coal industry was strengthened and our country's fuel base was further developed in 1963 through a struggle to accomplish the ten tasks proposed by the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee.

All coal mines, including the Anju Coal Mine, successfully employed the Taean work system and the methods of Ch'o'ngsan-ni to accomplish the ten tasks. This further solidified the coal mines' new system of management and operation, establishing tunnel combat units.

Development of new coal mines made positive progress in 1963 and reorganization and expansion of existing coal mines began in earnest.

Construction of modern horizontal shafts, which are the most advantageous both technically and economically and have a large transport capacity, was widely carried out in such bituminous coal fields as Hamyo'n, Hoeam of Aoji, Obong, and the first horizontal shafts at Kogo'nwo'n and Anju.

Large-scale construction of slanting shafts took place within the tunnels of anthracite coal fields such as those at the Sinch'ang, Hyo'ngbong and Pongch'o'n coal mines, to permit intensive excavation of coal.

In 1963, the coal industry sector produced 14,043,000 tons of coal, which was 843,000 tons more than the previous year.

Coal Production (In Thousands of Tons)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u>
1946	1270	1960	10,620
1949	1005	1961	11,761
1953	708	1962	13,200
1956	3908	1963	14,013
1959	8859		

While the principle of equal development of large, medium and small-scale coal mines continued to be observed, the Cabinet Decision (of 28 March 1963) concerning a popular movement to develop large-scale mines and create new forests for materials was successfully followed, and the technical and material foundation for local industry and local mining was strengthened. Coal production by local industry's mines in 1963 was 111 per cent of that in the previous year.

Central industrial coal mines produced 82 per cent of the total coal produced in our country in 1963, and local industrial mines produced 18 per cent.

With this continued growth in coal production, our fuel industry in 1963 had grown to 358 per cent of that in 1956, 285 per cent of that in 1949 and 858 per cent of that in 1946.

In 1963 the coal industry sector concentrated its efforts on existing mines with abundant coal reserves and advantageous excavating conditions, such as the Sinch'ang, Yongdu'ng, Kowo'n, Aoji, Anju, Kogo'nwo'n, Koch'am and Choyang coal mines. While reorganization and expansion was done at these mines first, production was increased rapidly through concentration on important shafts, areas and excavation sites at all coal mines.

Coal mines with an annual production of more than 500,000 tons increased to 21.8 per cent of all coal mines and accounted for 48.5 per cent of total coal production in 1963, because of this concentrated mining.

The monthly production of each excavation site in 1963 was 137.7 per cent of that in 1960 for bituminous coal and 177.8 per cent for anthracite. Compared to 1956, it was 260.5 per cent for bituminous and 362 per cent for anthracite.

As a result of the struggle by workers in the coal industry to forge ahead in excavating coal as a basic rule in coal production, more than 148,000 meters of basic excavation and more than 185,000 meters of preparatory digging was done in 1963.

Each coal mine concentrated its efforts on a proper combination of current digging and prospecting, on strengthening the ranks of high-speed diggers, and on digging transportation shafts and slanting shafts at registered mines. The area unit production system was instituted at many coal mines, including Anju, Koch'am, Kogo'nwo'n, Sinch'ang, Yongdu'ng and Kowo'n.

As a result of decisive improvement in digging equipment and wide development of the high-speed digging movement, the average digging rate per month at each mine in 1963 was 112.8 per cent of that in the previous year for bituminous coal and 105.6 per cent for anthracite.

Great efforts were expended at many coal mines in 1963 to make permanent those shafts which are the basis for technical reorganization. Ring propping was popularized widely in anthracite coal mines, iron propping was extensively introduced in bituminous coal mines, including Aoji in the northern area, and positive progress was made on making permanent shafts by the large block method. As a result, more than 70,000 meters of main shafts were newly made permanent in 1963.

Workers and technicians in the coal industry sector continued a strong fight to introduce rational coal extraction methods suited to our geological conditions and increase the coal extraction rate.

In the bituminous sector, the Kogo'nwo'n Coal Mine introduced the room-and-pillar coal extraction method, which employs jets by water and increased their coal extraction rate to 90-95 per cent. Great progress was made at the Aoji and Anju coal mines in air and water jet construction. The long-wall and horizontal story coal extraction methods were widely introduced at anthracite coal mines, including the Sinch'ang District Combined Coal Mine, increasing both the coal extraction rate and coal extraction capacity.

In 1963, the long-wall extraction method (and the room-and-pillar method) accounted for 76.5 per cent of all bituminous coal extraction and 13.5 per cent of all anthracite coal extraction. The coal extraction rate increased four per cent over the previous year for bituminous coal and 3.8 per cent for anthracite.

With the strong support of our machine-building industry the coal industry received great amounts of mining, transport and water distribution equipment in 1963, including more than 100 air compressors, more than 90 winches of various types, more than 70 electric cars, more than 40 loaders, more than 90 pumps of various kinds, more than 300 chain conveyors, more than 500 ventilators, more than 2100 rock drills and more than 4800 coal cars.

As a result, the amount of main equipment at coal mines in 1963 was increased to 129 per cent of that in 1962 and the technical facilities of coal mines were further increased.

Workers in the coal industry sector have strongly promoted the technical innovation movement in response to Party policies concerning priority mechanization of heavy work requiring many goods and gradual mechanization of extraction work.

Many new original plans and rationalizations were introduced in 1963, including loaders in slanting shafts at the Sinyuso'n Coal Mine, scraper loaders at the Anju Coal Mine, a sand car unloader and automatic block capsizer at the Kogo'nwo'n Coal Mine, and a coal car mover at the Sinch'ang District Combined Coal Mine.

As a result, the level of mechanization of coal and block loading was 7.9 per cent higher in 1963 than in the previous year, in transporting coal from the mine face it was six per cent higher, and in transporting within tunnels it was 5.1 per cent higher. A strong fight was waged to increase the rate of utilization of existing equipment, which was one of the ten tasks.

The rate of utilization of equipment was markedly increased when the "movement to make everyone a repairman and an operator", which was originated by workers at the Anju Coal Mine, spread to all coal mines and gradually strengthened maintenance of equipment.

The rate of utilization of main coal mine equipment increased 5.4 per cent for compressors, 7.6 per cent for winches, 10.5 per cent for electric cars, 3.7 per cent for chain conveyors and 4.3 per cent for belt conveyors in 1963 over 1962.

Many coal mines, including Yongdu'ng, Sinch'ang, Onso'ng and Pongch'o'n, replaced coal transport rails with heavier type rails in 1963, strengthening their transport systems and increasing the operating speed and efficiency of electric cars remarkably.

The Yongdu'ng Coal Mine replaced more than 10,000 meters of coal transport rails with 18-kilogram-per-meter rails. Their transport system was improved, their electric cars were operating 2.5 times as fast, their utilization increased 40 per cent and their transport capacity grew to more than double their daily production level.

Many anthracite coal mines, including Yongmun and Yongdu'ng, developed extensive water distribution systems in 1963 in order to overcome the natural seasonal effects of the rainy season and normalize coal production. They built waterproof walls and doors and rainwater drainage shafts and channels.

Particular efforts were made in 1963 to further improve labor administration in the coal industry sector. In 1963, 78 per cent of coal mine employees were young people. Labor productivity was 123.8 per cent of that in 1956 for the bituminous sector and 114.9 per cent for the anthracite sector. The proportion of direct workers increased 2.9 per cent and the proportion of workers in tunnels increased 5.8 per cent in 1963 as compared to the previous year.

The cost of coal per unit was reduced 2.2 per cent below that in the previous year by better mine management activities.

Mining Industry

In 1963, the mining sector concentrated its efforts on rebuilding and expanding mines, developing new mines and further strengthening its material and technical foundation in order to produce more mine products, which are an important source of foreign exchange, and to meet the growing demand of the peoples' economy for mine products, in response to the ten tasks proposed by our Party. Work was carried on to fulfill Party policies concerning the establishment of the Taaen work system, elevating enterprise management to a higher stage and doubling production of non-ferrous metal ores in the next few years.

In response to guidance from Comrade Kim Il So'ng on 16 April 1963, this sector conducted a general comprehensive study of mining and expressed a firm hope that production of non-ferrous metals can soon be doubled.

In accordance with Party policies on the priority of extracting industries, all sectors of the peoples' economy, including the machine building industry, gave concentrated support to strengthening the material

and technical foundation of the mining industry.

The state invested more state construction funds in the mining industry this year than last, and much progress was made on rebuilding and expanding mines and opening new mines.

As a result, ore-felling sites, electric car tunnels, large horizontal shafts, communication tunnels and slanting shafts were built and opened at many mines, including Musan and So'ngchu'ng mines. Much other expansion and new construction work was done, including crushing plants and ore dressing plants.

Many new small and medium-sized mines were developed and some have already begun producing.

The amount of digging and tunnel construction increased greatly in 1963, since the Party took steps to secure funds, materials, equipment and labor for digging and excavation in the mining industry, and a positive struggle was fought to place tunnel construction and digging decisively ahead of production.

Modern Construction of horizontal and slanting shafts and communications tunnels in the single year of 1963 was 254 per cent of that in the previous year. The amount of horizontal shafts dug was 139.8 per cent of that in 1962, slanting shafts 137.9 per cent and communications tunnels 400.7 per cent.

A firm basis was made in this way to permit a future rapid increase in production of mine products.

The mining industry sector completed more than 11,800 meters more digging for prospecting and digging preparatory to excavation in 1963 than in 1962, or 147 per cent of that in 1959.

Strip mines in the ferrous mining sector, such as the Musan, Yongyang, U'illyul and Chaeryo'ng mines, waged a stronger struggle to stay more than six months ahead in stripping overburden. In 1963, 29.7 per cent more overburden was handled than in 1962.

The amount of ore reserves confirmed in 1963 increased to 130 per cent of that in the previous year.

The technical facilities of the mining industry sector were further strengthened by the positive support of heavy industry with the machine-building industry playing a central role.

More than 70 compressors, more than 160 winches of various types, polishers, crushers, electric cars, more than 4870 rock drills, more than 140 pumps and other ore dressing equipment and various kinds of wire rope were supplied to the metal mining sector in 1963.

With their stronger material and technical foundations and widespread tunnel construction and digging, many mines successfully completed their annual production plans in 1963.

Many mines in the non-ferrous metals and the majority of the mines in the ferrous metals sector completed their annual production plans brilliantly. In the non-ferrous sector, these included the Ko'mdo'k, Kapsan, So'ngch'o'n, To'khyo'n, Taeyu-dong, Nagyo'n, Suan and To'khu'ng mines, and in the ferrous sector, the Musan, Yongyang and Chaeryo'ng mines.

Total mining industry production in 1963 was 272 per cent of that in 1956, and 384 per cent of that in 1949.

Production of ore by type also increased remarkably. In 1963, 3,861,000 tons of iron ore and 978,000 tons of magnesite were produced.

Growth in Production by Type of Ore

	<u>1963</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1962</u>
Iron Ore	124	116
Nickel	--	245
Magnesite	252	135
Fluorspar	--	112
Steatite	235	125
Iron Sulphide	128	101

Mechanization of heavy work in tunnels requiring much labor progressed remarkably in 1963, advanced technical processes were introduced widely and technical indicators were revised as a result of a stronger technical innovation movement to complete the ten tasks.

The level of mechanization in 1963 increased over the previous year: 6.5 per cent for ore and block transport in tunnels, 7.4 per cent for loading at the digging sites, and 0.9 per cent for transport at the excavation sites.

A new high-capacity rock drill (Hu'ich'o'n model 5-29) was introduced in 1963 and drilling speeds were markedly increased.

Eight advanced techniques were introduced in digging operations, including the horizontal concentrated blasting method, the large-hole concentrated blasting method and the phased digging method. The high-speed digging movement was widely developed. The average monthly rate of digging at mine faces in 1963 was 0.4 meters greater than in 1962. Advanced mining methods suited to the geological conditions of our country were introduced, such as the consecutive drilling and combination blasting method and the interrupted mining method. The amount of ore felled per rock drill was 6.9 tons more in 1963 than in 1962.

The large-hole concentrated blasting method was introduced at a mining site at the To'khu'ng Mine and the average amount of ore felled per rock drill grew from 30 tons to more than 42 tons, with a maximum of 60 tons. The Nagyo'n Mine introduced the "circular crush" blasting method, preventing the occurrence of large boulders and increasing the amount of ore felled per unit.

As a result of the introduction of advanced mining methods and increasing technical indicators, 1,370,700 tons more were mined in 1963 than in 1962, or 569.1 per cent of that in 1956.

The amount of dressed ore handled was 322,300 tons more than in 1962, because of a stiff fight to keep more than 85 per cent of the ore supplied to the polishers under 15 millimeters, to rationally adjust the amount going into ball mills and to improve the management of polishing equipment.

The grade of ore concentrate and the ore dressing yield rate were markedly increased in 1963 through the introduction of a multi-phase floatation and combined selection process using the water glass reagent system, the process of re-treating intermediate products, the process of special treatment by ore size and other new advanced technical processes.

The management of equipment was improved greatly and its rate of utilization increased by means of the struggle to accomplish the ten tasks in 1963.

New mining machinery repair plants were built in the Tanch'o'n, Sinu'iju, Chungam and Sariwo'n areas in 1963 by Party and state measures. Equipment maintenance units were organized in different areas and a mining machinery repair base was created. Engineering shops at mines were strengthened.

A strong struggle was waged to increase the role of the equipment inspection committees at general mines, to indoctrinate the masses in equipment management and to set up a system of planned preventative maintenance.

The proportion of workers in tunnels in the mining sector increased to 70 per cent in 1963, through improvements in labor administration.

A vigorous struggle was developed to improve work organization and working conditions, to increase actual drilling time and to increase the value of production per worker.

Metal Industry

In 1963, the metal industry sector increased the fight to put the Tae'an work system and the methods of Ch'o'ngsan-ni into effect in the management and operation of all enterprises, to put flesh on the bones of metal industry and simultaneously raise equipment utilization rates in response to the ten tasks proposed by the Party.

The metal industry over-fulfilled its plans for production of important industrial products. The plan for pig iron and granulated iron was exceeded by 104 per cent (granulated iron was 102 per cent), that for steel by 103 per cent, that for iron alloys by 116 per cent, that for thin plates by 111 per cent, that for wire rope by 105 per cent and that for magnesia clinkers by 100.3 per cent.

Even though there was no expansion in metallurgical facilities in 1963, production was maintained at a high rate of growth because of an increase in the scope of metal industry and greater specialization of each production process.

Total metal industry production in 1963 was 109.8 per cent of that in 1962. In the ferrous metals industry, it was 110 per cent and in non-

ferrous metals, 108.9 per cent. The production of the main metals enterprises increased systematically.

Production of pig iron, granulated iron and steel remained above the 1,000,000-ton level already attained. Production of other important products increased rapidly.

Production of Important Industrial Goods-
Comparison by Year (Percentages)

	<u>1963</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1961</u>
Steel	538	159	153.4
Steel Materials	574	161	160.3
Common Steel			
Materials	518.5	155	139.2
Special Steel			
Materials	1760	229.5	192
Shaped Steel	502.9	153.2	134.7
Steel Plates	554.8	159.3	150.1
Thin Plates	288.6	116.1	109.6
Iron Wire	2165.7	113.8	102.2
Wire Rope	--	--	192.6
Steel Pipe	--	212.4	159.8
Magnesia Clinkers	--	302.4	176.3

In accordance with Party policies for strengthening equipment in heavy industry still further, basic construction funds invested in metal industry in 1963 were 130.2 per cent of those in the previous year; for the ferrous metals sector, they were 151.4 per cent of the previous year.

This progress in the work of putting flesh on the bones of metal industry and improvement in its production structure permitted changes in the relationships between pig and granulated iron production, steel production and rolled steel production, and permitted a more complete supply of the various metal materials required to build socialism in a finished form. The production of rolled steel showed particularly rapid growth.

Even the non-ferrous metal industry, which could produce only crude copper and lead or electrolytic copper and lead in the past, has reinforced its internal structure and can now produce various rolled non-ferrous metal products, including copper wire, copper rods and copper pipes.

Such work to complete the internal production structure insures diversity in industry and, when carried out in close relationship with the struggle to improve the qualitative composition of goods to meet the demands of each sector of the peoples' economy, permits constant expansion in the variety and sizes of rolled steel products.

Changes in the Qualitative Composition of
Rolled Steel Products (Percentages)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Kinds of Steel	100	311	362.1	1,002.1	1,131.5
Sizes	100	710	1,450	1,616	1,780

With such scope and technical facilities, our metal industry can independently meet the demands of our economy by type, size and quality of goods. It also can insure that the metal products required for the development of light industry and agriculture can be more completely produced domestically.

The metal industry sector made great progress in 1963 in increasing the rate of utilization of metallurgical equipment. It popularized the creative experiences of management at the So'ngjin Steel Mill in the course of a struggle to establish the Taaen work system and put the Ch'o'ngsan-ni spirit and method into effect.

All enterprises introduced mass equipment management methods, such as inspection between projects, and concentrated maintenance methods, and established the habit of insuring that spare parts for each type of equipment were available when needed.

As a result, the number of days of operation increased for important metallurgical equipment. For rotary furnaces, operating days were 102.09 per cent of those in the previous year, and for open hearth furnaces, 104.2 per cent. The firing life was longer by 0.13 times for electric furnaces and 31.5 times for open hearth furnaces. The operating time of important rolling equipment also increased. For blooming mills at the So'ngjin Steel Mill, the increase was to 110 per cent, for blooming mills at the Kangso'n Steel Mill, 107 per cent. For thick plate rolling mills at Kangso'n, it was 121.1 per cent; for those at So'ngjin, 107.6 per cent.

A strong fight was waged to effectuate Cabinet Decision No. 72 (28 December 1962) "Concerning Technical Development Plans for 1963". New technical innovations were widely introduced in the metal industry sector in 1963 and technical indicators for metallurgical equipment were revised remarkably.

Many questions foreseen in the technical development plan were successfully put into practice, including scientific and technical questions awaiting immediate solution at production sites, introduction of advanced technical processes and mechanization and automation of production and transportation. In the single year of 1963, 9254 discoveries and rationalization plans were introduced into production and more than 19,240,000 wo'n in profit was given to the state.

At the Hwanghae Iron Foundry, advanced techniques and methods introduced increased the productivity of pig iron and production by coke by 19.5 per cent while reducing coke consumption per ton of pig iron by 14.7 per cent.

As a result of such mass development of the technical innovation movement and improvements in technical control, production of the effective capacity of blast furnaces in 1963 was 105.9 per cent of that in 1962 and

average production of steel per square meter of furnace area in open hearth furnaces was 121 per cent of that in 1962. Production of steel per thousand kilovolt-amperes in rolling mills increased to 107.1 per cent of that in 1962 at the Kangso'n Steel Mill and 101.6 per cent at the So'ngjin Steel Mill. Steel - making time in open hearth furnaces was reduced by 48 minutes. Firing time in coke ovens was reduced by 32 minutes at the Kimch'aek Iron Foundry and 38 minutes at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry and the temperature of the melting ore was raised 0.06.

In response to the Party's call for economical management of the nation's household, the metal industry sector increased the fight to save electricity, coke, coal, etc. Coke consumption per ton of pig iron was reduced seven per cent in 1963 and coal consumption per ton of granulated iron by four per cent. The Kangso'n Steel Mill reduced the consumption of electricity per ton of steel by 10.2 per cent in 1963. Electrical efficiency was improved 5.5 per cent in the electrolysis of lead and 1.39 per cent in the electrolysis of nickel. At the Munp'yo'ng Smelter, it was improved 2.6 per cent in the electrolysis of zinc and at the Namp'o Smelter, 2.4 per cent.

The cost of industrial products was reduced 3.6 per cent as compared to the previous year. The cost of pig iron was reduced 3.45 per cent, granulated iron, 1.3 per cent; steel, 0.68 per cent; U-shaped steel, 7.96 per cent; L-shaped steel, 6.09 per cent; and thick plates (12-millimeter), 1.81 per cent. The share of increased labor productivity in total industrial production growth rose to 21.3 per cent.

In 1963, the metal industry properly used the equipment present in metallurgy and successfully continued the work to put flesh on the bones already created. Our metal industry made a great contribution toward further strengthening of our independent national economy and more successfully served to develop light industry and agriculture.

Machine-Building Industry

In 1963, our machine-building industry achieved results seldom seen in a normal year.

Many new large machines and precision machines were produced which were of great aid in the development of the peoples' economy and in the progress of the technical revolution. In addition, 14.3 per cent more machinery was supplied to heavy industry, light industry and agriculture than in 1962 through a struggle to complete the ten tasks.

A complete transformation was made in the development of our machine-building industry in 1963 and a new guidance system was established at the personal suggestion of Comrade Kim Il So'ng.

In August 1963, important machine factories were unified under one guidance system, a technical design organization was established and a machine industry committee was formed to provide unified guidance.

The newly-formed machine industry committee and general machine industry bureaus went directly to the important machine factories and technical design organizations and provided a stronger system of guidance through concentrated discussions on production prospects. This permitted

more complete specialization and cooperativization of machinery production and more complete mobilization and use of the latent power within the machine industry.

As a result, many machine factories, such as the To'kch'o'n Motor Vehicle Plant and the Kiyang Tractor Factory, searched out and mobilized their tremendously difficult plans for the year, achieving new revolutionary results in the production of important machinery, such as motor vehicles, tractors and excavators.

The important tasks facing the machine industry in 1963 were to strengthen the internal structure of the existing machine industry, to rapidly increase production of farm equipment, equipment for extracting industries and light industrial equipment, such as tractors and motor vehicles, to produce more new machines and automatic equipment, and to promote the technical reorganization of all sectors in the peoples' economy.

In beginning these tasks, the machine-building sector waged a stiff fight in 1963 to produce more multi-purpose and special equipment, to equip existing machine factories more completely, to increase production areas and equipment utilization rates, to introduce advanced techniques and work methods into production, and to increase the proportion of presses and standard models.

Efforts were also concentrated on increasing the level of specialization and cooperativization in machine production by improvement in production organizations, introducing automatic lines and flow lines in the assembly and processing of precision equipment, establishing inspection systems for different processes, improving the quality of machinery, establishing discipline in cooperative production, and increasing the production of finished equipment.

Tremendous funds for basic construction have been invested by the state every year in machine-building, which is the nucleus of heavy industry, to make it develop more rapidly. Investments in 1963 were 152.6 per cent of those in the previous year. The machine-building industry's share of total state basic construction investments has grown from 6.3 per cent in 1956, to 7.4 per cent in 1962, to 10.1 per cent in 1963.

As a result of this investment, the material and technical foundation of the machine-building industry was further strengthened in 1963. A stamping shop at the To'kch'o'n Motor Vehicle Plant and a continuous heat treatment furnace at the Munch'o'n Machine Plant were completed and satisfactory progress was made on construction of a large processing and assembly shop at the Kiyang Tractor Plant and a steel casting shop at the Yongso'ng Machine Factory.

A continuous technical innovation movement was organized in the machine industry sector in 1963, and more than 20 kinds of new automatic equipment were manufactured in this single year, including a programmed lathe, a programmed milling machine and many other programmed devices. Also, more than 1600 machines required for production of large, complex precision machinery were produced, including a 200-millimeter all-purpose drill press 5.1 meters high and seven meters long.

Automatic lines and flow lines were completed for the processing and assembly of more than 30 products and parts, including an automatic line for

axle processing, which is a combined automated system maintaining a high degree of precision in processing, automation of a screw-cutting process, automation of piston hole processing, and a flow line for production of wheels.

Thus, our machine-building industry was more strongly equipped with new machines and technology and furnished with stronger resources to permit a future cross-over into widespread automation.

The machine-building industry in 1963 also produced, with our own materials and techniques, many new large-size machines urgently required by all sectors of the peoples' economy. The industry built a 75-ton tower crane capable of pulling up a weight of 75 tons to a height of 93 meters; a four-cubic-meter excavator, 20 meters long and 8.5 meters high, capable of digging out 2500 to 3500 cubic meters of ore in a single shift; a 400-horsepower diesel engine which is more than half as light as a hot-bulb engine, but 1.5 times as fast; the simple and efficient Hu'ich'on model 5-29 rock drill; large trackless trolleys and large busses.

Great results were achieved by the workers at machine factories everywhere, including the Ch'ollima Tae'an Electric Factory, in putting the Tae'an work system more completely into effect and improving production guidance and management and operation of enterprises.

The machine industry committee demonstrated the superiority of the new guidance system in 1963 by overfulfilling its plan for value of production by 102 per cent.

The total value of production in the machine-building industry in 1963 was 162 times that in 1946, 30 times that in 1949, 761 per cent of that in 1956 and 163 per cent of that in 1960.

The share of total industrial production held by the machine-building and metal processing industries has increased from 1.6 per cent in 1944 before liberation, to 8.1 per cent in 1949, 17.3 per cent in 1956, 21.3 per cent in 1960, 23 per cent in 1962, and 24 per cent in 1963.

Our degree of self-sufficiency in machinery has increased with the rapid development of the machine-building industry, from 46.5 per cent in 1956, to 90.6 per cent in 1960, to 92.4 per cent in 1962, and to 93.8 per cent in 1963, when almost all the machinery and equipment required for our widespread technical reorganization was produced domestically.

For further development of the extracting industries in 1963, the machine building industry produced 151 excavators, 384 air compressors, 8172 rock drills, 347 chain conveyors, more than 11,200 mine cars and more than 80 scraper winches. Much aid was also given to agricultural mechanization and general mechanization by the production of 3033 tractors, more than 2700 plows, more than 300 flat harrows, more than 1540 bag-weaving machines, 4022 motor vehicles and much other machinery and equipment.

In 1963, modern equipment was produced and sent to tens of important construction projects. These included equipment for a 400,000-ton capacity blooming mill shop at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry, equipment for an ore-cutting shop at the Kimch'aek Iron Foundry and equipment for drawn pipe shop with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons at the Kangso'n Steel Mill.

In addition, 15 electric locomotives and equipment for transformer stations and switches required for the electrification of the Tanch'o'n-

Hongwo'n railway were provided, as well as much other equipment required for the development of such economic sectors as fisheries, light industry, forestry and communications.

Plans for production of many important machines were exceeded in 1963, for example: hot-bulb engines, 110 per cent; transformers, 138 per cent; chain conveyors, 104 per cent; mine cars, 103 per cent; rice cleaning machines, 142 per cent; cotton textile machines, 145 per cent; tractors, 100 per cent; plows, 186 per cent; flat harrows, 151 per cent; bag-weaving machines, 155 per cent; electric mine cars, 107 per cent; trucks, 101 per cent; winches, 104 per cent; turbine pumps, 150 per cent; centrifugal pumps, 168 per cent and speed reduction gears, 104 per cent.

The machine industry also devoted efforts to production of parts for motor vehicles, tractors, coal mining equipment, metallurgical equipment, equipment for ships and construction equipment, so as to provide enough spare parts for important machines. As a result, parts production in 1963 was 101 per cent of that in the previous year, and for metallurgical equipment parts, 226 per cent.

Workers and technicians at each machine factory under the machine industry committee developed a mass movement to introduce new machine techniques and advanced work methods in 1963. More than 14,000 technical innovations were completed, which was 1.5 times as many as in the previous year.

As a result, the labor of more than 1,322,500 workers was saved and more than 7,040,000 wo'n in profit was given to the state.

With increases in the utilization rates for equipment in machine factories, production per square meter in casting shops rose to 121 per cent of that in the previous year for steel castings and 110 per cent for iron castings. Production per construction machine increased to 113 per cent of that in 1962.

Costs of machine industry were reduced 3.4 per cent more than planned in 1963, with the cost of high-expense products 8.4 per cent below the previous year.

Chemical Industry

Our chemical industry, which in the past mainly produced only chemical fertilizer, has developed into a strong industry which today produces all kinds of organic and inorganic chemical products, including synthetic fibers and synthetic resins.

Using its foundation of a strong industry in 1963, the chemical sector concentrated its efforts on production of raw materials for light industry such as synthetic fibers and resins, and production of chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals to increase the use of chemicals in agriculture.

Our Party has a deep interest in the development of the chemical industry for the sake of providing a stronger base for light industrial raw materials and for promoting greater use of chemicals in agriculture. The state invested great amounts of national funds in this sector again this year and further strengthened its material foundation.

The second caustic soda plant at Pongung, with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons, began operations in 1963. Construction work continued successfully on the Sinu'iju Chemical Fiber Factory, a chemical shop at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry, a farm chemical shop with annual capacity of 30,000 tons and a weedkiller shop with an annual capacity of 3,500 tons under the Pongung Chemical Industry Management Bureau, an ammonium nitrate fertilizer shop with an annual capacity of 350,000 tons at the Hu'ngnam Fertilizer Factory.

Construction also continued at more than 80 small and medium chemical factories by means of state investments and mobilization of internal reserves, which further expanded and strengthened the raw materials base for light industry.

Total chemical industry production in 1963 increased to 111 per cent of that in 1962 as a result of a fierce struggle to increase the utilization rate of existing equipment and increase the production of newly opened factories.

Growth in Total Chemical Industry Production
(1946 equals 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Chemical Industry	288	13 times	24 times	26 times

In order to supply large amounts of farm chemicals and chemical fertilizers to the agricultural sector in 1963, the chemical industry sector reorganized and expanded existing chemical fertilizer plants, improved their technical equipment, and increased the rate of utilization of existing equipment. As a result, 74,000 tons more of chemical fertilizer was produced than in the previous year and the composition by type was greatly improved over 1962. The amount of fertilizer used per cho'ngbo increased, because 683,000 tons of chemical fertilizer was supplied to farms before the farming season in the 1963 fertilizer year (from July to June of the following year), which was 61,000 tons more than in the previous fertilizer year. During the same period, 10,000 tons of farm chemicals such as weedkillers and insecticides were supplied to farms, resulting in great savings in labor.

Efforts were also devoted in 1963 to increasing production of light industrial raw materials which have great significance in improving our peoples' lives, such as chemical fibers including vinalon, vinyl chloride, sulfuric acid and caustic soda. In 1963, 11,000 tons more caustic soda was produced than in 1962. Vinalon was 3045 tons more, artificial silk, 1379 tons more and vinyl chloride, 333 tons more. Production of dyes, paint and cosmetics also increased and many more raw materials for daily necessities and cloth were supplied to light industry than in the previous year.

Production of Important Chemical Products
(Thousands of tons)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Chemical Fertilizer	156	401	195	561	653
Sulfuric Acid	108	304	109	255	321
Caustic Soda	3	9	6	25	43
Chemical Fibers	--	--	--	14	21
Vinyl Chloride	--	--	--	--	4
Carbide	42	136	99	125	191

Growth in Production of Important Chemical Products
(Percentages)

	<u>1963</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1962</u>
Chemical Fertilizer	437	152	109
Sulfuric Acid	294	126	100.2
Caustic Soda	699	174	132
Chemical Fibers	--	158	125
Vinyl Chloride	--	--	110
Carbide	194	153	107

As a result of a stronger technical innovation movement in the chemical industry sector in 1963, the level of mechanization and automation was raised markedly at the Hu'ngnam Fertilizer Factory, the 8 February Vinalon Factory, the Pongung Chemical Management Bureau's Vinyl Chloride Factory and the Yo'ngan Chemical Factory. Creative suggestions were widely introduced into production and labor productivity was increased over the previous year. Consumption of electricity per ton of ammonia was reduced two per cent over 1962 and that of caustic soda per ton of artificial silk, nine per cent.

Building Materials Industry

Our building materials industry, with its own production, is basically meeting the demand for building materials in a series of construction fields, including large-scale industrial construction and urban and rural housing construction.

At the end of 1963, there were more than 300 large, medium and small building materials factories in our country, including the 8 February Madong Cement Plant, which is equipped with modern techniques.

In 1963, the state invested 32 per cent more basic construction funds in this sector than in 1962, in order to further strengthen the material and technical facilities of the building materials industry.

An engineering shop at the 8 February Madong Cement Factory, the Kaeso'ng KASETU' [transliterated from Korean] Factory, a mine timber factory at the So'ngch'o'n Coal Mine and the P'yo'ngyang Construction Tile

Factory were newly built in 1963.

A series of operational measures were taken in 1963 to further develop the construction materials industry to match actual development of the peoples' economy. A new Ministry of Construction Materials was established (by Government Order of 8 January 1963) and a system was set up to offer unified guidance to construction materials factories, which had been under dispersed management and operation in the past.

Also, construction materials factories were combined and the facilities of the combined factories were replaced, completed or re-equipped. Equipment was further strengthened at more than ten factories, including the Taesong and Anbyon ceramics factories.

Total construction materials industry production in 1963 increased to 121.5 percent of that in the previous year and the share of this sector in our total industrial production grew from 4.9 to 5.6 percent in the same period.

Proportion of Construction Materials Production in Total Industrial Production

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Industrial Production	100	100	100	100
Construction Materials Production	1.0	4.8	4.9	5.6

Increase in Construction Materials Production (Percentage)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Construction Materials Production	100	236 100	11.5 times 479 100	12.1 times 514 107	14.7 times 624 130

Status of 1963 Plans at Important Construction Materials Factories

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Percent of Plan Carried Out</u>
8 February Madong Cement Factory	104
Haeju Cement Factory	111
Sungho-ri Cement Factory	110
Ch'o'nnae-ri Cement Factory	105
Komusan Cement Factory	109
Taesong Ceramics Factory	110
Anbyon Ceramics Factory	117
Hu'ngsang Ceramics Factory	111
Kangnam Ceramics Factory	110
P'yo'ngyang Metal Construction Tools Factory	103
Kilchu Plywood Factory	101
P'yo'ngyang Construction Materials Factory	120

A stronger fight was waged in 1963 to increase cement production by securing complete facilities for existing cement plants, by placing supply of raw materials ahead of production and by introducing advanced

rotary kiln methods into production.

Utilization of equipment increased remarkably in 1963 with the introduction of advanced technical processes, such as the use of heat converters in cement rotary kilns and the use of sorting and screw-type plates in cement crushers. Utilization rates for cement rotary kilns were 1.9 percent higher than in 1962, for cement crushers, 3.1 percent higher, and for cement material crushers, 4.1 percent higher.

As a result, production per cement rotary kiln per hour increased to 102 percent of that in the previous year and cement production increased to 106 percent in the same period.

In order to conserve lumber and iron materials in 1963, the construction materials industry built and expanded wood fiberboard factories and synthetic resin factories, and widely used in construction such abundant materials as stone, natural slate, gravel, coal mine waste and mining waste. In order to aid agriculture, a method of producing bricks for construction using red clay as a raw material was introduced.

Increase in Production of Important Construction Materials
(Percentages)

	<u>1963</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1962</u>
Cement	25 times	423	111	106
Lime	35 times	369	125	---
Fireproof Bricks	15 times	305	107	103
Artificial Slate	----	122	108	---
Construction Tile	----	---	---	130

In the construction materials industry in 1963, 1850 original suggestions were introduced into production, conserving the tremendous sum of 1,630,000 wo'n and the work of more than 174,000 persons during the year.

Light Industry

The light industry sector solidified the results of taking the height of 25,000,000 meters of textiles in 1963. In the last year or two, efforts have been made to expand the variety of foodstuffs and daily necessities produced to more than 30,000 kinds, improve their quality and produce 300,000,000 meters of textiles in 1964.

With the strong support of heavy industry, the material and technical foundation of existing light industrial plants was further strengthened in 1963 and provision for a solid base of raw materials for light industry was given prime attention. Our large-scale chemical fiber base, including the 8 February Vinalon Factory, the Ch'o'ngjin Chemical Fiber Factory and the Kilohu: Pulp Factory, and the facilities of the factories in our synthetic resin system, such as the Pongung Vinyl Chloride Factory and the Wo'nsan Chemical Factory, were further improved on the basis of results from new scientific research. Construction also continued on more than 80 small and medium-scale chemical factories.

On the West Coast, satisfactory progress was made on existing marsh irrigation, Jin-do and Hiden-so'm marsh reed production and new salt field development. The light industry sector thus created its own raw materials base, which is more than 6000 cho'ngbo in extent.

More than 20 central light industrial factories were newly built or expanded in 1963, including the Heryo'ng Sugar Factory, the Haeju Cardboard Factory and the P'yo'ngyang Silk Mill.

Shops producing daily necessities in the light industrial sector were generally expanded and reached more than 580 in number at the end of 1963.

Local industry continued to develop in 1963 with more successful execution of the Party's policy for simultaneous development of local and central industry in light industrial development.

With the strong support of central industrial enterprises, more than 680 new factories were created in the local industrial sector, including 58 leather factories, potteries and furniture factories, just in the period from the Ch'angge'ng joint meeting of local party and economic workers to the end of June 1963.

The enterprise management and guidance system in light industry was reorganized on a nationwide scale in 1963 in response to the objective requirements for development of our economy and improvement in the lives of our people. As a result of the new guidance system, production of raw materials for light industry and production of consumer goods were carried out under the unified guidance and control of a national light industry committee.

The formation of light industry committees in each city and kun /county/ permitted more complete realization of the Korean Worker's Party's vast plans to strengthen the economic relationships between agriculture and industry with the kun as the strategic point, to promote the building of a socialist agriculture and to eliminate the differences between city and countryside.

The light industrial sector developed a strong struggle in 1963 to accomplish the ten tasks and execute the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee. The National Light Industry Committee gave concentrated guidance to the P'yo'ngyang Textile Factory, the Ch'o'ngjin Chemical Fiber Factory, the Kilchu Pulp Factory, the Namp'o Glass Factory and local industrial plants in the Sinch'o'n area, and created new models of enterprise management, technical management and equipment management. Work was organized to disseminate these experiences to all light industry factories in the entire country.

Also, the location and production capacity of each enterprise was accurately assessed and a system of production specialization was established on a nationwide scale to match the peoples' wants and requirements.

Following this, the kinds of products and types of work were re-organized and definite standards were set for the appearance, size and quality of products. Much registration of products was done.

The technical innovation movement, which was developed as a mass movement in light industry in 1963, was a decisive step in improving the technical facilities of existing light industrial factories and increasing their production.

With the support of strong heavy industrial factories and the light industry machine base, new mechanical facilities were added at large-scale central light industrial factories and much automation of production processes was accomplished. Gradual mechanization and equipment installation at factories in the local industrial sector was begun.

Ties were strengthened between workers and technicians in 1963, new technical innovations were proposed with the work team as the focal point and more than 4500 discoveries and rationalizations were introduced into production.

As a result, the labor of more than 2,911,000 workers was saved and benefits of more than 18,500,000 wo'n were given to the nation. More than 9500 of these innovations were introduced into the local industry sector, saving the labor of more than 2,147,000 workers and giving more than 8,695,000 wo'n in benefits to the nation.

Labor was reorganized more rationally in 1963.

Shifts were organized more rationally and work teams were subdivided, permitting more positive participation in enterprise management by workers, technicians and office workers at many light industry factories. In central foodstuffs factories alone, the labor of more than 29,000 workers was saved and more than 5,700,000 wo'n worth of food products were produced beyond the planned value for the year, even though many persons were sent to other jobs.

Because of such results in the struggle to accomplish the ten tasks and execute the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee, light industry completed 100.4 percent of the National Light Industry Committee's plan for value of production for the whole country and 104.4 percent for local industry in 1963.

Growth in Value of Production for Important Light Industrial Sectors

	<u>1963</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1956</u>
Textile Industry	107 times	16 times	518
Cultural Goods and Daily Necessities Industry	248 times	40 times	11 times
Pulp and Paper-making Industry	22 times	10 times	458
Tanning and Shoe-making Industry	187 times	9 times	291
Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods Industry	16 times	675	533
Oils and Fats Industry	25 times	12 times	216

With the rapid development of local industry, its value of production in 1963 reached 5.4 times that for all industry in the northern half of our republic in 1944. Local industry's share in the production of consumer goods reached 59 percent in 1963.

The local industrial sector conserved materials, funds and labor, improved the management of equipment and reduced costs of production in 1963 in response to Party policies for economical management of the nation's household. The cost of production for high-expense goods was reduced four percent in 1963 in central light industry factories.

Textile and Clothing Industry

In 1963, the textile industry sector concentrated its energies on further solidifying the results gained in taking the height of cloth in the previous year, while improving the quality of cloth and making preparations to produce 300,000,000 meters of cloth in 1964.

The new P'yo'ngyang Silk Factory was built in 1963 and furnished with modern techniques to handle 4000 tons of cocoons a year. A new flax-spinning system also began operations.

Construction of the Jinnu'iju Chemical Fiber Factory, with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of staple fiber, was developed as a movement of all the people, and satisfactory progress was made on construction of textile factories at Wo'nsan and Ch'o'ngjin.

The technical facilities of large-scale central textile factories were also improved and more than 3800 new machine techniques and advanced work methods were introduced into production, including mechanization of wooden shuttles on spinning machines, automatic pattern devices on weaving machines, and automation of weaving machines.

The raw materials base for fiber was expanded and a strong fight was waged in 1963 to further increase the production capacity of existing chemical fiber factories.

A new raw materials base of more than 1000 cho'ngbo of marsh reeds was created and the wild plant fiber raw materials base for local industry was expanded.

The technical processes of the 8 February Vinalon Factory were constantly improved on the basis of new results from scientific research, and the artificial silk pulp system was separated from the staple fiber and paper pulp system at the Kilchu Pulp Factory. A firm foundation was built to permit these factories to continue to improve the quality of their chemical fiber production.

Steps were taken to standardize chemical fibers, eliminate the sediment in staple fiber production and increase the softness of vinalon.

Our production of chemical fibers reached 21,000 tons in 1963.

With the systematic growth of chemical fiber production and the further development of the fiber processing industry, 227,000,000 meters of cloth were produced in 1963, even though its quality was improved.

Production of woolens was 67.2 percent of that in 1949 and 21 times that in 1956. Production of underwear was 31 times that in 1949 and 847 times that in 1956.

The proportion of winter-grade cloth in total cloth production increased to 27 percent in 1963, of silk to six percent, and of high-grade cloth, to ten percent.

Production of gebradine in central textile factories was 134 percent of that in the previous year, woolens, 131 percent, and vinalon fabric more than double. In accordance with the qualitative changes in textile production in 1963, technical measures were promoted to increase the utilization of existing equipment and increase the proportion of high thread-count cloth in the textile sector.

As a result, the average thread count in the spun cloth of all our textile factories was raised markedly in 1963 and the production of cotton fabric per hour per loom was six percent greater than in 1962.

Local textile factories specialized in fiber thread and cloth in 1963 by locality. Some common textile factories were combined and re-organized, markedly increasing the quality of their products.

New machines supplied to local textile factories from the time of the Ch'angsa'ng joint meeting of local Party and economic workers to the end of 1963 alone included more than 50,000 spindles of spinning machines and more than 1500 power looms, resulting in great progress in mechanization of production processes. Some factories were furnished with the latest spinning and weaving equipment, such as topping machines and jacquard looms and began to produce high-grade textiles in earnest, such as woolen suiting, multi-colored cloth and NYUTTONG [transliterated from Korean] cloth. Textiles produced by local textile factories accounted for 26 percent of our total textile production in 1963.

In the clothing industry, the technical facilities of existing clothing factories were further improved and the workers technical skills were raised. They made all kinds of beautiful clothes suited to our peoples' style of living, including 7,800,000 ready-made suits and large quantities of overcoats, work clothes, etc.

In accord with Party and government policies to supply winter clothing free of charge at the end of the year to all farm children, all children of employees at salt factories and all children of members of fishery associations (aged four to ten years), the clothing industry produced 1,000,000 suits of winter clothes and hats in a short time.

Foodstuffs Industry

The foodstuffs industry concentrated its efforts in 1963 on producing more subsidiary articles of diet such as edible oil, bean curd, soy sauce, vegetables and processed marine products, in order to meet the constantly increasing demands of our citizens.

Large-scale central foodstuffs factories and local factories were generally newly built at the same time, and there was a marked improvement in technical facilities. A strong raw materials base was created and domestic sources of raw materials for foodstuffs were mobilized and utilized to the maximum extent.

As a result, the total value of production of the foodstuffs and luxury goods industry in 1963 was 16 times that in 1946, 675 percent of that in 1949 and 533 percent of that in 1956.

Grain processing facilities, including those for edible oils, soy sauce, bean paste, bean curd, and corn products, were newly built or expanded. Party policies for meeting the demands of our citizens, including farmers, were successfully carried out.

By June of 1963, more than 20,000 square meters of new soy sauce storage tanks had been built at factories everywhere throughout the country. Construction proceeded on new soy sauce factories, such as the P'yo'ngyang Soybean Oil Factory, and existing factories were expanded.

Soy sauce production in 1963 was 13,000 kiloliters, or 14,000 kiloliters more than the previous year. Production of bean paste was 143,000 tons, or more than 9,000 tons more than the previous year. In order to increase the production of edible oils, central oil factories, such as the Ch'o'ngjin Oil Factory, were equipped with more modern techniques and local foodstuffs factories were equipped with all kinds of oil manufacturing equipment, including more than 300 oil presses.

Bean cooking, rolling and drying processes were improved, heating and cooling facilities were strengthened and advanced oil pressing methods were widely introduced. Production of vegetable oils in 1963 thus increased to 20 times that in 1946.

Production of canned goods reached 3700 tons in 1963 in the vegetable, fruit, marine products and meat processing fields. Processing equipment was extended at the Yo'ngso'ng Meat Processing Plant and the Jimp'o Fish Oil Cannery, as well as marine products processing plants on the east and west coast, such as in the Kimch'aek and Jimp'o areas.

The sugar-making and corn and fruit-processing industries also developed. Production grew, quality improved and variety of goods increased as yield rates from raw materials were raised for sweet drinks, fruit juices, soft drinks and wine.

Plans for 1963 were exceeded at central foodstuffs factories alone at 119.2 percent for sweet drinks, 357.3 percent for fruit juices, 207.2 percent for processed wine and 145.8 percent for soft drinks.

West coast salt field development work was pushed at high speed in 1963 by Party measures for rapid development of the salt-making industry, and our annual salt-making capacity passed the 500,000-ton mark.

The area sown to industrial crops was expanded in 1963 and tobacco processing was improved. As a result, tobacco production reached 12,000 tons, or 110.4 percent of that in the previous year.

A bold leap was made in the development of local foodstuffs factories in 1963. Widespread mechanization and automation was accomplished with the support of workers and technicians from strong central industry at local foodstuffs factories which had already been selected and equipped on a factory scale. This was done in accordance with the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il So'ng at the Ch'angso'ng joint meeting between local Party and economic workers.

As a result, the level of mechanization of local foodstuffs factories was increased 20 percent over the previous year. Mechanization of soft drink bottling, fruit processing and soy sauce production was basically completed at foodstuffs factories in Yanggang Province, and their productive capacity was increased by two to five percent.

More than 1500 technical innovations were completed and introduced into production at local foodstuffs factories in 1963, and more than 520,000 workers were liberated from hand labor.

Production of soy sauce at local foodstuffs factories in 1963 increased to 112 percent of that in the previous year; bean paste, 106 percent; and edible oils, 103 percent. Local industry produced 95.5 percent of our soy sauce, 99.2 percent of our bean paste and 57.9 percent of our edible oils in 1963.

Daily Necessities Industry

The daily necessities industry devoted much effort in 1963 to production of ironware, woodenware, tallow products, porcelain and glass goods, products made from reeds, shoes, paper and packing materials.

Technical facilities were expanded at central daily necessities factories, such as the Sinu'iju Chemical Fiber Factory, the Sinu'iju Pulp Factory, the Kilohu Pulp Factory, the P'yo'ngyang Combined Daily Necessities Factory, the Sinu'iju Cosmetics Factory and the Sinu'iju Rubber Factory. Many new factories were built and put into operation including the Namp'o Glass Factory.

As a result, quality was improved and production of daily necessities and cultural goods was increased.

Daily necessities shops at central machine factories and central industrial enterprises were generally expanded or newly built in 1963 and their technical facilities were improved. As a result, the value of production by central industrial enterprises grew to 152 percent of that in the previous year. 34,000 sewing machines, 10,000 radios and 21,000 bicycles were produced in 1963. New furniture factories were built in every city and kun and the forestry industry increased its production of wood products for furniture including plywood, wooden sheets and wood particle board.

The synthetic resin, glass and porcelain industries were further developed, and production of toys and stationery increased remarkably.

The value of cultural goods and daily necessities produced in 1963 was 248 times that in 1946, 40 times that in 1949 and 11 times that in 1956. In the leather and shoe-making industry, synthetic resins were widely employed to improve leather processing. Presses and extrusion machines were introduced into the production of finished goods. As a result, the value of leather and shoe production in 1963 increased to 187 times that in 1946, nine times that in 1949 and 291 percent of that in 1956. This included more than 30,000,000 pairs of shoes, or more than 6,000,000 pairs more than in 1962. Also, 2,380,000 raincoats were produced, or 540.6 percent of that in 1956. Many school supplies were produced, including 2,380,000 leather bags of various kinds and 1,410,000 fountain pens. The glass and porcelain industry continued to search out and use new sources of raw materials in 1963 and the technical facilities of the Namp'o Glass Factory were further improved. Facilities for production of hard glass, optical glass and lenses were newly built or expanded and the proportion of hard and decorated porcelain production increased markedly. Production of plate glass reached 5,230,000 square meters and the proportion of hard and decorated porcelain in total porcelain exceeded 70 percent.

All production processes at the Sinu'iju Enamelled Ironware Factory were mechanized and automated with the latest technical facilities, and construction continued on local enamelled ironware factories, such as those at Kauch'o'n, Pukch'o'ng and other localities. Enamelled ironware production in 1963 was 7,612,000 items, or 254.6 percent of that in 1956.

The paper-making industry developed new bases for paper and pulp raw materials in 1963 and put paper factories into operation, such as the

Haaju Cardboard Factory. Technical facilities were improved at more than 90 paper factories in local industry.

The value of pulp and paper production in 1963 increased to 22 times that in 1946, ten times that in 1949 and 458 percent of that in 1956. The amount of paper produced was 71,000 tons, 6,000 tons more than in the previous year and 17.5 times that in 1946. Production of packing containers and packing materials increased rapidly.

The variety of daily necessities was expanded and their quality was improved in 1963. Work in the daily necessities industry was well-organized, and a system of specialization and cooperation in production was established. The number of products of daily necessities factories was 1179 more than in the previous year. The production of daily necessities by local industry increased remarkably. Local industry produced 31.1 percent of all the shoes and 76 percent of all the raincoats produced by light industry.

Forestry Industry

Our forestry industry, which concentrated mainly on logs and lumber in the past, has in recent years developed into a strong, independent industry, combining modern wood processing and wood chemical sectors.

Following the requirements for actual development of this industry, its ministry and control bureau system was reorganized in 1963 to bring it closer to the production site and encourage specialization in production.

The state spent 125.8 percent of the previous year's expenditure in 1963 to develop the forestry industry.

The material and technical foundation of the industry was further strengthened. Its machine repair base was improved and it was provided with forestry machinery, such as machine saws. As of the end of 1963, the forestry industry had a total of 1.7 times as many machines as in 1960, including 1.7 times as many motor vehicles, three times as many tractors and 1.4 times as many machine saws.

As a result of efforts to meet the growing demand for lumber, the forestry industry carried out 102 percent of its plan for total value of production in 1963.

Status of 1963 Plans at Important Enterprises

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Rate of Plan Completion</u> <u>(Percentage)</u>
Fujo'n Forestry Project Office	105
P'ungso' Forestry Project Office	109
Yup'yo'ng Forestry Project Office	101
Yo'nam Forestry Project Office	102
Yugok Forestry Project Office	101
Poch'o'n Forestry Project Office	107
Hwap'yo'ng Forestry Project Office	106
Yongnim Forestry Project Office	101
Oga-san Forestry Project Office	108
Taegwan Forestry Project Office	104
Hamhu'ng Mine Timber Production Project Office	109
Hoeryo'ng Mine Timber Production Project Office	103
Musan Forestry Project Office	102
Tuman-gang Lumber Mill	104

The total value of production in the forestry and wood processing industry in 1963 was 103 percent of that in the previous year.

Growth in Total Value of Production in Forestry and Wood Processing Industry (1949 equals 100)

<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
177	327	423	434

The most important problem in developing forestry in 1963 was to take a series of steps to strengthen concentrated production by the method of cutting trees in rotation.

In response to on-the-spot teaching by Comrade Kim Il So'ng in Yanggang Province in August 1963, tree cutting in rotation was investigated and studied in eight provinces and 107 kuns for a four-month period (September through December 1963) in order to introduce it on a wide scale.

Dispersed production sites were combined in accordance with actual conditions in the forestry industry in order to choose a size for forestry project offices which would match the period of rotation. This concentrated production by combining scattered sites.

While the method of cutting trees in rotation was being introduced, efforts were also concentrated on increasing log production.

More machines were utilized in tree felling and interim transportation in 1963. Tree felling was 23.4 percent more mechanized than in 1960 and interim transportation 14 percent more in the same period.

The system of preventive maintenance of equipment was more thoroughly established in the forestry industry in 1963. As a result of efforts to increase the utilization rate for equipment, the utilization rate for motor vehicles was increased 0.4 percent over 1962 and that for locomotives, 7.8 percent.

Transport capacity was markedly increased with the general introduction of transport of logs by raft, thorough preparation for production and higher utilization rates for equipment.

The yield rate for logs was increased by 2.3 percent in 1963 as compared to 1962.

As a result, 3,740,000 cubic meters of logs were produced in 1963, or 556,000 cubic meters more than in the previous year.

Growth in Log Production (1949 equals 100)

$\frac{1956}{160}$	$\frac{1962}{198}$	$\frac{1963}{232}$
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Lumber mills everywhere improved their technical control as expected, produced sized lumber and widely introduced advance lumbering methods. As a result the yield rate for lumber in 1963 was 1.2 percent higher than in 1962.

Efforts continued in 1963 to develop the wood processing industry. Tree tops and sawmill by-products were widely used to increase the combined utilization rate for wood and wood processing. More than 472,000 square meters of wood particle board was produced and production of wood fiber board, crushed wood pulp, furniture and daily necessities was increased. Forestry enterprises also produced all kinds of chemical products by using tree roots, pine resin, etc.

The forestry industry exceeded its plan for labor productivity in 1963 at 101 percent, an increase of 21 percent over 1961.

Marine Products Industry

The total value of production in the marine products industry in 1963 was 103.6 percent of that in 1962.

The state devoted 13.4 percent of its industrial construction investments to basic construction in this sector in 1963, in order to further strengthen the material and technical foundation of the marine products industry.

The shipyards and ship repair factories under the Ministry of Marine Products built fishing boats in 1963. Although their main concern is ship repair, they also built all kinds of facilities, such as overhead wires and added much equipment to ships.

A strong fight was waged for specialization in fishing boat motor repairs by enterprise and by horsepower and for the establishment of a 15-day repair system, the objective being to use the capacity of engineering shops at shipyards, repair factories and fishery project offices more rationally.

As a result of a strong struggle to secure spare motors and parts for ships, fishery project offices' production of hot-bulb engines reached 103.9 percent of their actual results in 1962 and they prepared 115.1 percent of the spare parts required. The period of time to repair a ship was thus reduced 16 days as compared to the previous year and the ship

repair plan for the ministry as a whole was overfulfilled at 113.4 percent.

More than 5000 boats, both motorized and sail, were supplied in 1963. The number of fishing boats at fishery project offices increased to 103.4 percent of that in the previous year: 107.3 percent for motorized boats and double for trawlers.

Many non-motorized boats suited to coastal fishing were supplied in accordance with Party policies on strengthening small and medium coastal fishing operations.

Increase in Number of Fishing Boats (1953 equals 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1963</u>
Motorized Boats	1550	4360	6470
Non-motorized Boats	190	410	490

As a result of the continued tremendous national interest in establishing the marine products industry on a high scientific and technical foundation, the number of fish-finding sonar sets in 1963 was 40.7 times that in 1956.

The amount of nets produced by fishing gear and materials factories in 1963 was 175.9 percent of that in 1962, and the amount of fiber rope was 102 percent. These factories also exceeded plans for the year in production of winter clothing, rubber raincoats, waterproof coats for fishing, rubber gloves, diving suits, diving helmets, rubber rafts and and rubber boots. Following the growth in production, all kinds of fishing gear was supplied this year, including more than 4000 tons of nets and rope.

By carrying out the Party's policy to increase the proportion of workers in the direct sectors in each field, state-run fishery enterprises remarkably increased the proportion of fishermen (including food fishermen) among their employees.

As a result of the technical innovation movement by fishery enterprises everywhere in 1963, twice as many original suggestions were submitted this year as last, and more than half were introduced into production.

During 1963 the level of mechanization was increased for work requiring heavy labor. Mechanization of unloading was increased 16.8 percent. In addition, many fishing boats introduced such advanced methods as fishing by electric light, underwater trap fishing for octopus, machines for winding up low dragging nets and improved angle nets. Mechanization continued for such work as coating nets and pressing laver and diving pumps were motorized. A large-scale, mobile, positive fishing campaign was developed on the east and west coasts in 1963.

The Ministry of Marine Products organized fish-finding units at each provincial marine products control bureau and instructed the east and west coast marine products laboratories to devote all their efforts to finding prospects, so that fish-finding and location of prospects could become specialized.

Reports on the condition of the sea and location of fish were received at all times by means of a single notification system and the fishing season was extended to the maximum. Fishermen everywhere waged a positive fishing campaign, going out to meet and catch schools of fish

coming in toward the coast and pursuing and catching schools going away. Fishermen everywhere called for a movement to have more than 300 days' fishing in order to increase the number of times they could drop their nets. As a result, motorized boats went out to fish on five percent more days than in the previous year.

Fishery project offices and fishery cooperative guilds everywhere exerted their efforts on medium and small coastal fisheries, so that they might be developed generally. In 1963, fishery project offices increased the number of specialized small and medium fishing fleets and organized 67 small and medium fishery shops. Even though fishing conditions were favorable, the fishery cooperative guilds newly established or expanded more than 40 fishery cooperative guilds, concentrating on places where none had been set up before and on small and medium fisheries in labor districts and in the outskirts of cities. The state diverted many fishermen experienced in small and medium fisheries to this sector.

The number of small and medium fisheries in 1963 was 128.2 percent of that in 1962, gill nets, 108.5 percent; continuous nets, 166 percent; octopus traps, 104.5 percent; stationary nets, 116 percent; seines, 1029 percent; divers, 136 percent; marine nets, 133 percent and dip nets, 119 percent. Small and medium fisheries thus caught many fish in 1963. The catch by stationary nets alone was 41.3 percent greater than in 1960.

The number of large fisheries in 1963 was 107.1 percent of that in the previous year, with low dragging net fisheries at 132.6 percent. Fishermen on the east and west coast developed a deep sea fishing campaign in wider areas and new fishing grounds in response to Party policies for catching more fish in deeper, more distant seas, rather than only close to shore. Whale hunters improved their firing tactics and cooperative operations were carried out by the whale fleet. As a result, whaling operations progressed another step in development.

Production of octopus by enterprises under the Ministry of Marine Products in 1963 was about 2.5 times as great as in 1962. Whale production was 3.3 times as great; yellow-tail, about double; herring, more than 2.8 times; codfish, about 1.5 times; large shrimp, 1.4 times; small shrimp more than 1.5 times; and small sea fish, about 5.7 times.

Our country has fish-breeding farms at cooperative farms, including 43 state-run fish-breeding farms as of the end of 1963, and part-time fish-breeding ponds at enterprises and agencies.

Large-scale fish-breeding farms were built in 1963 to further develop fresh-water fish-breeding. These included a 100,000 square-meter salmon trout hatchery built in the Pukch'ang area.

Appropriate sites for fish-breeding were investigated throughout the country in 1963 to develop fish-breeding potentialities on a scientific basis.

The pelagic fish culture sector took steps in 1963 to specialize fish culture according to the characteristics of sea areas.

Pelagic fish culture project offices and fishery cooperative guilds surpassed their yearly plan for seaweed culture at 104 percent, for rock polishing at 103.8 percent and for culture of two kinds of oysters at 101 percent. They also carried out extensive plantings of tangle,

seaweed and laver colonies, deposited many stones with tangle and seaweed shoots and created new sea cucumber spawning areas.

Fish-breeding workers constantly improved their technical control over all their breeding resources in order to increase their production per unit. As a result, the production plans for 1963 were surpassed at 119.6 percent for shellfish (147.2 percent for oysters), and 105.9 percent for various kinds of sea cucumbers (108.6 percent for true sea cucumbers). Production of marine plants in 1963 was 124.6 percent of that in the previous year (117.1 percent for seaweed, 2.3 times for tangle and 132 percent for laver).

Fishery project offices on the east coast built many artificial drying ovens in 1963 and fishery bases everywhere built 16 new indoor marine products processing shops, with an area of 22,000 square meters. Freezing plant capacity increased to 5.3 times that in 1956.

About 20 percent more of the internal organs were recovered in 1963 than in the previous year for the sake of all-round utilization of the fish catch. Production of dried products in the same period increased to 109.9 percent; pickled products, 114.8 percent; and products packed in oil, 140.2 percent.

Agriculture

Developments in Farm Management

With the support of the entire Party and all our people, the position of our socialist agriculture was further strengthened and the material and technical foundation of farm management was further solidified in 1963.

Our Party prepared a spirit of expectation for agriculture from 1962 to 1963, took tremendous steps to solidify its position and developed a mass party-wide movement to support agriculture.

In spite of unfavorable natural conditions, including greater floods than seen in decades, a bumper crop was brought in again in 1963. The agricultural sector clung firmly to the height of 5,000,000 tons of grain and made preparations for even greater farm production in 1964.

The Technical Revolution

The basic components of the technical revolution in agriculture are mechanization, electrification, increased use of irrigation and increased use of chemicals.

Increased use of irrigation, a basic step in overcoming floods and droughts, securing a constant good harvest and improving agriculture, has already been basically resolved.

The Party proposed an expansion of the paddy area to 700,000 cho'ngbo in two or three years through positive efforts to solidify the results already achieved in irrigation and to expedite large-scale irrigation projects.

In accordance with this Party policy, new advances were made in irrigation in 1963 by strengthening the facilities of existing irrigation

installations in order to increase their utilization and by promoting the construction of large projects already begun as well as small and medium irrigation projects.

Satisfactory progress was made in 1963 on the Yalu River area irrigation works, which has the capacity to irrigate 89,000 cho'ngbo, and the Bunnwa-gang flood control projects, which will be able to irrigate 4300 cho'ngbo and protect 1600 cho'ngbo. Medium and small-scale projects were completed, such as Yean'ng-gang water distribution lock gate project. In this single year, expansion of the irrigated area in our country almost equalled 36 years of past expansion.

Our paddy area grew from 540,000 cho'ngbo in 1962, to 580,000 cho'ngbo in the Spring of 1963, to 640,000 cho'ngbo at the end of the year.

The capacity of our reservoirs at the end of 1963 was 273 percent of that in 1953 and our pumping station capacity, 993 percent.

Our countryside is covered by a dense irrigation network, comprising more than 14,000 sources of water, 150,000 irrigation structures and 31,300 kilometers of waterways.

Mechanization of agriculture progressed further in 1963. Many new farm machines were supplied to this sector, including more than 4000 trucks and tractors, more than 1600 seeders and more than 2000 threshing machines.

The number of tractors engaged in field operations reached more than 18,000 (calculated at 15 horsepower) in 1963. The number of tractors per cho'ngbo of cultivated land increased from 0.78 in 1962 to 0.9 in 1963.

Number of Tractors and Trucks

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Tractors (calculated at 15 horsepower)	each	764	2671	18002
Tractors per Cho'ngbo of Cultivated Land	each	0.04	0.14	0.9
Tractors per Cooperative Farm	each	---	0.56	4.1
Trucks	each	---	756*	2200
Proportion of Motive Power in Traction Power on Farms	%	6.6	18	71

* for 1960.

There was an increase of 4.7 percent in the 1963 operating rate for tractors as compared to 1962 and five percent for trucks. Farm machinery parts production was expanded, equipment was strengthened at repair bases of farm machinery project office and at such tractor repair factories as Sariwo'n, Haeju, Oho'ngju and Hamhu'ng. An inspection and maintenance system was thoroughly established and the skills of operators were increased.

The amount of work done by tractors in 1963 was 123 percent of that

in the previous year. It was 117 percent for plowing, 128 percent for soil preparation, 125 percent for seeding and 124 percent for heavy weeding. Cooperative farmers were freed from much heavy work because these tremendous tasks were done by machine.

Growth in Amount of Work Done by Tractors (Percentages)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total (calculated for the year)	100	11 times	95 times
Plowing Paddy and Dry Fields	100	551 times	15 times
Soil Preparation	100	43 times	226 times
Seeding	100	125 times	156 times

Amount of Work Done by Tractors (in Oho'ngbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Area Worked by Tractors (calculated for the year)	677	6869	12085
Total Area Cultivated by Tractors	370	1145	1751

Electrification also continued to advance in 1963 in agriculture.

Electricity was brought into 93.3 percent of our farm villages and 71 percent of our farm homes in 1963, providing light as well as power for threshing, water pumping and feed grinding.

Electrification of Agriculture (1955 equals 100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number of Villages With Electricity	125	187
Number of Farmhouses With Electricity	137	196
Amount of Electricity Consumed in Agriculture	474	738
For Motive Power	10 times	16 times
For Irrigation	692	14 times

Progress was made in using more chemicals in agriculture. The amount of chemical fertilizer used in 1963 was 106 percent of that in 1962. More than 300,000 tons of slag, carbide and slaked lime were distributed to improve the soil.

Many farm chemicals and weedkillers were supplied.

Amount of Chemical Fertilizer Used

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Chemical Fertilizer Used				
per Oho'ngbo	kg	16	173	300
On Paddies	kg	28	279	420
On Dry Fields	kg	12	124	272

The Cultural Revolution

Activities continued to raise the cultural and technical level of farmers, foster technical cadres for agriculture, reform the worn-out look of agriculture, get rid of all backward styles and habits of living and increase the level of culture and sanitation in farm life.

The technical and cultural level of cooperative farmers continued to rise through a system of technical study groups, workers' schools and workers' middle schools which were set up on each cooperative farm. The younger generations were given seven years of general education by a system of compulsory primary and intermediate schools.

The ranks of technical farm cadres were rapidly expanded and their qualitative composition constantly improved. Farm technicians and specialists were trained in colleges and higher technical schools.

Modern houses were widely built in the country and cultural and health facilities increased. The culture and sanitation of the farmers' lives were further improved.

A clinic was established in each farm village and farmers received free medical care the same as laborers and office workers.

Nurseries and kindergartens were established in all farm villages, permitting farm women to participate positively in social labor and children to be raised respectably.

Many publications were distributed to farmers and wire broadcasts were brought into 99 percent of all the villages in the northern half of our republic. Mass cultural projects were widely developed among cooperative farmers.

Efforts were thus directed toward eliminating the difference in cultural level between city and countryside in our nation.

The Ideological Revolution

The ideological revolution continued to develop ahead of the cultural and technical revolutions in order to overcome remnants of worn-out ideologies among the farmers and arm them with communist ideology and the ideology of an advanced working class.

The political and class awareness of farmers was greatly increased and a transformation was wrought in their ideological knowledge as a result of the strong development of communist training for farmers, which was basically class training.

The communist virtues and habits of mutual aid, love for the group and service for joint benefit were widely developed among the farmers.

In 1963, 25,730 work teams, with more than 1,544,000 cooperative farmers enrolled, participated in the Ch'o'llima work team movement. The designation "Ch'o'llima Work Team" was received by 3127 work teams with 232,000 members.

The most difficult revolutionary task in our country's agriculture, that of reorganizing knowledge among people, is being successfully resolved.

Support for Agriculture

The entire Party and all the people were mobilized to support agriculture in 1963.

Our nation has supported agriculture from beginning to end from the time of liberation to the present.

The state has increased basic construction investments in the farming sector every year, following policies of the Korean Worker's Party. From the time of cooperativization to the present, 15.8 percent of total state basic construction investments in the peoples' economy have been devoted to agriculture.

Basic construction investments in agriculture in 1963 increased to 134 percent of those in the previous year, and agriculture's share in total investment for productive construction rose from 16 percent in 1962 to 19 percent in 1963.

All fields have strengthened their support for agriculture since the time of cooperativization.

The state, in particular, has strengthened its help and guidance for agriculture since cooperativization from the standpoint of bearing its responsibilities for the farmers' lives as well as those of laborers and office workers and for the development of cooperative ownership as well as ownership by all the people. Tremendous irrigation projects, water and forest conservation projects, farm mechanization and electrification, increased use of chemicals in agriculture and cultural construction projects have been promoted by national basic construction funds and state financial aid.

Since a strong base was built for socialist industrialization, our industry has produced and supplied to agriculture more farm machinery, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, construction materials and consumer goods every year.

The state has taken all possible steps to increase the farmer's income and rapidly improve their lives. In the single year of 1963, cooperative farmers received 249,520,000 won in actual state benefits by means of new Party policies. These included exemptions from repayment of state loans and taxes in kind, increases in purchasing prices for industrial crops and livestock products, decreases in prices for farm materials and farm machinery and free medical care and clothing for all farm children.

Such support played a decisive role in developing agriculture at a rapid rate, strengthening cooperative farms and improving the cultural lives of farmers.

While the technical revolution was carried on to strengthen the position of agriculture and solve farm labor problems, other methods were also used. Farm workers were encouraged to stay on the farm, workers, discharged soldiers and graduates of primary and intermediate technical schools were sent to farms and many cadres and technicians were sent to agriculture after training. Socialist labor support for agriculture was developed as a mass movement of all the people. More than 278,300 young city people went to the farms in 1963 in response to the Party's call to strengthen the position of agriculture and help with farm work. The

number of cooperative farm members in 1963 increased to 110 percent of that in 1958. Laborers, office workers and students were mobilized for farm work in 1963 and gave more than 17,000,000 days of labor to agriculture.

<u>Labor Support for Agriculture (in thousands of persons)</u>			
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Dispatched as Permanent Workers	25	44	278
Seasonal Workers	998	19,762	17,006
Laborers and Office Workers included in Seasonal Workers	300	883	13,090

National Guidance for Cooperative Farms

The Korean Workers' Party has been deeply interested in strengthening national guidance for cooperative farms since the first day of cooperativization of agriculture, and has improved guidance systems and methods in accordance with the actual requirements for development.

The formation of kun cooperative farm management committees and provincial farm management committees at the personal suggestion of Comrade Kim Il So'ng was an epochal step in effecting a basic transformation in the farm management system, which was suited to the actual transformation of agriculture. It was a wise measure to resolve the requirements of mature agricultural development.

The newly-formed kun cooperative farm management committee strengthens technical guidance for farm production and plans and organizes farm management and operations by its unified command of farm technicians, farm machinery project offices, farm tool factories, irrigation control offices, and other state enterprises serving agriculture. It directly organizes and leads all cooperative management activities. It also permits stronger state support for cooperative management and stronger relationships between cooperative ownership and ownership by all the people.

In only two years after their creation, these committees made the new farm guidance system a living force and caused intensive development of the Ch'o'ngsan-ni spirit and methods.

Another great harvest was brought in again in 1963 without hesitation, despite floods unprecedented for decades and unfavorable weather conditions. The height of 5,000,000 tons of grain was further solidified and great progress was made in industrial crops, stock breeding, fruit culture and sericulture.

The farmers' income has increased along with the rapid growth in farm production and the increases in state benefits.

Our cooperative farmers' lives today have generally reached the level of middle-class farmers or rich middle-class farmers.

These results demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. They are the fruit of the struggle by the farming masses, which have received unlimited encouragement from the correct policies of the Korean Workers' Party, led by Comrade Kim Il So'ng, who went out at all times to understand new problems in farm management and boldly solved them with a continuing revolutionary spirit, further solidifying the results already achieved.

Crop Farming

With the positive support of the entire Party and all the people, cooperative farmers in 1963 solidified the results of capturing the height of 5,000,000 tons of grain, and successfully carried out tasks to prepare for the capture of even loftier heights.

Rice production in 1963 was 480,000 tons more than in the previous year. As a result, the proportion of rice in total grain production rose from 51 percent in 1962 to 58 percent in 1963.

The amount of beans produced in 1963 was 1.5 times that in 1962 and vegetable production was 1.36 times as great. Remarkable increases were also made in the production of such industrial crops as cotton, tobacco, ginseng and hops.

Party policies for increasing the area sown to rice were completely accomplished and the rice-raising area was expanded in 1963 to 83,000 cho'ngbo more than the previous year. The proportion of rice in the total area sown to grain rose from 24 percent in 1962 to 28.5 percent in 1963. Appropriate double-cropping and mixed cropping systems were introduced in all areas.

Land Classification of Cultivated Area (Percentages)

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Cultivated Area	100	100	100
Paddy	23.6	25.9	29
Dry Fields	76.4	74.1	71
Orchards Included in Dry Fields	1.0	0.9	4.9
Mulberry Fields	0.1	0.5	1.5
Nurseries	---	0.1	0.2

Advanced growing methods such as cold bed seedlings were widely introduced, land improvement work was developed as a mass movement and the raising of superior seed for all kinds of crops, such as paddy rice, corn and beans, was successfully carried out. National seed farms, seed plots entrusted to them, and the seed-growing projects of cooperative farms themselves were all strengthened and improved.

As a result, the yield of grain per cho'ng in 1963 was 117 percent of that in the previous year; paddy rice, 117.5 percent; barley, 106 percent; beans, 147 percent; millet, 114 percent; cotton, 123 percent; tobacco, 146 percent; sweet radishes, 129 percent and vegetables, 134 percent.

In Mundo 'k, Nangneng-guyo 'k [District], Yongch'o 'n-gun, Sindh'o 'n-gun, Hwangju-gun, Pukch'o 'ng-gun and Sukch'o 'n-gun, which won the designation of First Class Kun for high farm production in 1963, more than 500 kilograms more of grain per cho'ng was harvested from all fields than in 1962 and the yield of paddy rice per cho'ng rose to the level of five tons.

Livestock Farming

The stock raising industry developed still more in 1963 as the

result of a struggle to accomplish Party policies for basic development of state-run stock farming and cooperative farm stock raising along with development of stock raising as a sideline among farmers.

Preparations were successfully completed for an epochal increase in the production of livestock products such as poultry in response to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il So'ng given at Ch'anso'ng in August 1963. State-run stock farms were re-equipped with a view toward specialization and stock raising equipment was expanded.

The number of stock pens at the end of 1963 was 234 percent of that in 1958 and feed cooking rooms increased about 26 times.

The numbers of livestock at the end of 1963 were 101 percent of that in the previous year for cattle, 114 percent for sheep and 123 percent for goats. Out of these, it was 111 percent for breeding sheep and 130 percent for breeding goats. Breeding poultry increased to 113 percent (including 273 percent for geese).

	<u>Growth in Numbers of Livestock (Percentages)</u>		
	<u>1963</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1960</u>
Cattle	145	141	102
Hogs	516	160	101
Sheep	25 times	239	138
Goats	147 times	567	196
Chickens	---	231	118
Honeybees	---	341	118

As a result of active operations to expand the base of feed on state-run crop and livestock farms and cooperative farms, the base of natural and cultivated fodder was further solidified to include kudzu, socacie, bush clover, and paddy and dry field crop residues. Also, all kinds of stalks and farm by-products, such as corn stalks and bean pods, were ground up and fed and chemical treatment of feeds was widely practiced.

The death and disease rate of livestock was reduced remarkably by strengthening veterinary science and epidemic prevention and improving stock raising management.

The material and technical foundation for the further development of stock raising, such as stock pens and feed grinding equipment, was strengthened, and the proportion of mechanization of such work in stock raising as feed grinding and processing and transportation was markedly increased.

As stock raising developed, production of livestock products also increased.

Growth in Quantity of Livestock Products Produced (Percentages)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1963</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Meat	3.3 times	117.5
Milk	----	170.1
Eggs	2.4 times	124.3
Wool	2.8 times	144.9
Honey	5.9 times	194.3

Fruit Farming

Efforts in 1963 were devoted to developing new fruit orchards, managing young orchards economically and improving manuring and management of existing bearing orchards.

Agencies, enterprises, schools and cooperative farms everywhere developed a mass movement to develop new orchards after the Pukch'o'ng meeting of the Standing Committee of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee. As a result, the area planted to fruit trees increased to 122,066 cho'ngbo in 1963, 1.5 times that in 1960 and 7,130 cho'ngbo more than in 1962.

As a result of activities to develop new fruit orchards at many agencies and enterprises, such as the Cho'llima Teen Electric Factory, 1.5 cho'ngbo of orchard was developed per hundred employees at these places.

Manuring and management work, such as making terraces, weeding and scattering chemicals, was successfully carried out for young orchards developed on mountain slopes.

As a result, many of the orchards newly developed since the Pukch'o'ng meeting have started to bear fruit.

The area of bearing orchards in 1963 was 1400 cho'ngbo more than in 1962.

Various machines such as power dusters and fruit harvesters were originated and manufactured and many machines and tools necessary in orchard work, such as sprayers and dusters were supplied, effecting a tremendous expansion in the scope and kinds of work mechanized in fruit farming.

Sericulture

Brilliant results were achieved in sericulture in 1963. Development of mulberry fields continued actively on the basis of the decisions of the Pukch'o'ng meeting of the Standing Committee of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee.

As a result, the area of growing mulberries at the end of August 1963 was 103 percent of that in the previous year, and the amount of leaves harvested per cho'ng was markedly increased by improved manuring and management.

Advanced silkworm-raising methods were widely introduced in 1963, including raising in a box on castor beans, raising on mulberry branches, raising tussock worms in water ditches and raising in temporary sheds.

As a result, the production of cocoons per frame of silkworms in 1963 was 108 percent of that in 1962, production of cocoons per kilogram of tussah worms was 151 percent, and total cocoon production was 125 percent (including 2.5 times greater for tussah silk production).

Transportation

In 1963 the transportation sector made rapid increases through a struggle to accomplish the ten tasks brought forth by the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee and completely met the transport requirements of all sectors of the people's economy.

The transport machine building industry was further developed and strengthened in 1963, means of transport and rolling stock were replaced and expanded and the technical reorganization of railways was successfully continued.

Construction of electric railways was generally developed in accordance with a joint decision of the Cabinet and the Party Central Committee dated 1 November, which concerned the organization and development of a nationwide mass movement to promote the electrification of our railways. (This decision called for completion of the electrification of the P'yo'ngyang-Sinu'iju line by 15 August 1964 and electrification of the P'yo'ngyang-Sinsu'ng-ch'o'n line by the end of November.)

The transport sector in 1963 waged a struggle to improve management and operation of the means production, strengthen the inspection and maintenance of equipment, and establish greater revolutionary discipline and order among the workers.

As a result, railway freight circulation in 1963 was 105 percent of that in the previous year, the amount of freight transported by railway, 105 percent; truck freight circulation, 104 percent; amount of freight transported by truck, 103 percent; and ship freight circulation, 106 percent.

Growth in Freight Circulation and Amount Transported by Form of Transport (1946 equals 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Freight Circulation:			
By Rail	658	14 times	16 times
By Truck	14 times	62 times	73 times
By Ship	129	555	9 times
Amount of Freight Transported:			
By Rail	559	12 times	14 times
By Truck	39 times	337 times	396 times
By Ship	342	10 times	12 times

Proportion of Freight Circulation by Form of Transport

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Freight Circulation	100	100	100
By Rail	96	92.7	92.1
By Truck	2.9	5.6	5.8
On Rivers and Oceans	0.7	1.4	2.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.1

In order to commemorate the brave struggle of rail transport workers to accomplish the transportation policies of the Korean Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples' Council, by government decree on 18 March 1963, proclaimed 11 May each year as Railway Day. The first Railway Day was observed in 1963 was observed with great pride by the rail transport workers as brave Party soldiers.

Rail Transport

Our total length of electric railway reached 328 kilometers at the end of 1963, with the completion of electric railway construction between Tanch'o'n and Hongwo'n (126 kilometers) ahead of schedule. Work began on construction of an electric rail line between P'yo'ngyang and Sinu'iju (224 kilometers) in 1963 and proceeded at a rapid rate with the support of all our people.

Work proceeded to permit a 64-kilometer section of the South Hamgyo'ng line to carry 60-ton freight cars and heavy locomotives suited to the development of the extraction industries and its transport capacity was increased remarkably.

Construction of a new Ch'o'ngjin--Najin line, which began in 1962, also proceeded successfully.

Production of electric locomotives also proceeded actively. In 1963, 15 "Red Flag" electric locomotives, which have been designed to suit the natural conditions of our rail lines, were produced, and the foundation was laid to permit production of 15 each year beginning in 1964.

Our country produced 1245 freight cars, including the multi-purpose enclosed freight car "511", which was first produced in 1963. Our rail transport equipment was further strengthened as a result.

The total number of active locomotives at the end of 1963 was 112 percent of that in 1960. The number of electric locomotives was 363.6 percent of that in 1955 and 160 percent of that in 1960.

The total number of freight cars was 218.7 percent of that in 1953 in 1960 and 280.9 percent of that in 1963. The number of passenger cars in 1963 was 108.9 percent in 1956. Internal fixtures of passenger cars were further modernized.

Railway transport workers continued their struggle to strengthen the technical equipment of the railroads and raise the utilization rate for existing equipment in 1963.

Train crews carried out more inspection and maintenance work on locomotives, while strengthening the love-your-locomotive movement. As a result, traction capacity was increased. The actual operating rate for locomotives rose to 100.2 percent of that in 1962, and the average traction

weight of freight trains increased to 103 percent, as a result of dissemination of advanced methods of locomotive operation and improvements in the command system.

The level of mechanization of car loading and unloading increased 10.4 percent over the previous year and technical station work was further improved. The standard weight of freight per freight car was increased by 200 kilograms through improved loading methods.

Concentrated transport of important freight was achieved by prevention and elimination of uneconomic repetition. As a result, transport of important freight in 1963 as percentages of that for 1962 was 107.5 percent for coal, 109.3 percent for ore, 104.2 percent for metals, 118.1 percent for lumber, and 106.9 percent for cement.

Service to the people in 1963 was improved by replacement of broadcasting facilities in passenger cars on important lines and adjusting the schedules of some passenger trains. Daily sightseeing trains to historic sites and revolutionary battlegrounds were considered. The Wiyo'n-Poch'o'n line was repaired and strengthened and opened for passenger service on 15 August.

If the number of railway passengers in 1956 is considered 100, this increased to 151.8 percent in 1960 and 207 percent in 1963.

Truck Transport

In 1963, the truck transport sector completely met transport demands by solidifying its material and technical foundation to increase its capacity in view of the actual demand and improving the utilization of means of transport.

New road construction, maintenance and paving was done in 1963 along with maintenance of roads and bridges. Work continued on the expansion of the road transport network and increasing its transport capacity.

The number of motor vehicles at the end of 1963 was 122 percent of that at the end of 1962. 80 trackless trolleys were produced in 1963 and introduced into transport operations. Production of large 90-horsepower buses and large, high-capacity, 13.5 meter-long trackless trolleys began in 1963.

Growth in Numbers of Motor Vehicles (1956 equals 100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Motor Vehicles	196	269	319
Trucks	199	278	338
Buses	387	542	586
Trackless Trolleys	---	100	160

In 1963, the unified management and operation system which had been established in 1962 to more effectively operate truck transport was further developed and efforts to combine it with the transport sectors of some mines and enterprises continued. This strengthened truck transport and also improved the operation and management of technical equipment.

In 1963 the truck transport sector was furnished with a strong base to permit it to make and repair the machines it needs by itself. Production of parts was expanded, the quality of repairs was improved and the time required for repairs was reduced.

Truck repair capacity was increased by the establishment of a repair system and the love-your-vehicle movement was widely developed among drivers. As a result, the actual operating rate for trucks in 1963 rose to 101.6 percent of that in the previous year. As for the organization of transportation, irrational transport and operations with empty trucks were markedly reduced and the transport control system was improved and strengthened by such measures as planning the assignment of trucks for important goods, specialization in transport and operating by the ring method.

As a result, the amount of transport by truck in 1963 was 103 percent of that in 1962.

The truck transport sector trained and assigned many truck drivers by itself in 1963, which further solidified the shift system in truck operations. Some of the trained drivers were dispatched to farms, where they contributed to the technical revolution in agriculture.

Passenger transport also developed further in 1963. The people were given more convenience in transportation by an increase in regularly-scheduled busses, and an increase in the number of busses permitted an expansion of the transportation network in mountainous areas.

Trackless trolleys operating on a wire network began operating within P'yong'gyang in 1963. The number of travellers by motor vehicle in 1963 was 107 percent of that in 1962.

Water Transport

Water transport was further developed in 1963 in accordance with policies of the Korean Workers' Party to secure smoother transport of the people's economy's freight by relieving the tight situation in rail transport.

The transport capacity of the water transport sector was increased in 1963 and its technical and material foundation was strengthened to improve its transport operations. Efforts were concentrated on increasing the rate of utilization of equipment and good management of harbors and wharves.

New ships were built to increase the capacity of the ocean transport sector and technical equipment was replaced or improved on existing ships.

Trading ports were also equipped following the rapid development of foreign trade. A series of ports and harbors on the east and west coasts, such as Namp'o and Hu'ngnam, were better equipped and improved to permit safe shipping operations.

Spare parts were set ahead of ship repairing, a system of weekly repairs was instituted and the ranks of skilled workers were increased.

A system of radio control of shipping operations was established which reduced trips by empty bottoms and secured mobility in freight transport. This increased transport capacity and increased the rate of operating ships.

Links between rail and sea transport were further strengthened. In the Najin-Oh'o'ngjin-Hu'ngnam section, logs and coal were transported by sea-going raft, and such important goods as logs and coal were completely transported.

In the river transport sector, new routes were opened up and the technical facilities of the boats were further improved in 1963. At the end of 1963, river transport was operating on many rivers, including the Yalu, Taedong, Tongno, Chaeryo'ng, Sunhwa, Changjin, Oh'o'ngch'o'n and Taeryo'ng, and on important lakes, such as the Sup'ung and Changjin.

Increased transport was assured by the opening of new routes in more than ten tributaries of the Yalu River in the Sakchu, Ch'angso'ng, Pyo'ktong and Manp'o areas.

The Yalu River and its tributaries in the Pyo'ktong-gun, North P'yong'an Province, were utilized to form transport routes linking villages within the kun, and a switch was made to river transport, which was more efficient than transportation by horse or oxcart.

The circulation of freight by ships on oceans and rivers in 1963 increased to 105 percent of that in the previous year.

Communications

On 3 April 1963, Comrade Kim Il So'ng gave instructions concerning the expansion of industrial communications facilities and establishing centralization as a principle in communications control.

As a result, a system was established in 1963 whereby the Ministry of Communications manages, operates and offers unified guidance for the general communications network in our country.

Communications workers concentrated their efforts in 1963 on further expansion of all communications facilities to insure a complete industrial communications system, on increasing telephone circuits, on strengthening communications facilities below the kun level, and on increasing the power output for broadcasting.

The total value of communications production in 1963 surpassed the plan at 106.7 percent, which was 104.3 percent of that in 1962 and 124.5 percent of that in 1960.

Increase in Communications Facilities (1960 equals 100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number of Post Offices	101.8	106.9	105.1
Total Number of City and Rural Telephone and Telegraph Instruments	112	117	136
Capacity of City Telephone Exchanges	107	107	112
Number of City Telephone Subscribers	114	115	126
Power Output for Radio Broadcasting	124	192	203
Power Output for Wire Broadcasting	110	116	122

Postal Communications

In 1963, the postal communications sector built five new post offices and re-arranged 28 more. New construction and expansion of the postal network was concentrated on industrial centers, such as labor districts, and central points in farm villages.

Collection, delivery and forwarding were strengthened in 1963 by making them mobile. At the end of 1963, 77 percent of all collection and delivery districts were mobile and 87 percent of all forwarding was mobile.

The quality and service of our communications were increased in 1963 when workers in this sector modernized communications equipment and facilities.

The postal communications sector surpassed its annual plan in 1963 at 102.1 percent for general mail and 102.1 percent for packages.

Growth in Postal Communications (1960 equals 100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
General Mail Received	114.4	125.3	126.8
Package Mail Received	131.8	144.1	139
Postal Money Orders Received	107	116.7	106
Telegrams Received	132.5	169.3	173
Rural Telephone Calls Received	117.2	147	172

In 1963, a total of 130,000,000 stamps of 65 varieties were issued to actual operations.

Wire Communications

The wire communications sector concentrated its efforts in 1963 on meeting the rapidly increasing demand for industrial communications.

In order to expand circuits by multiplex methods, wire communications workers installed more than 120 domestically-produced single-channel carrier telephones, more than 40 three-channel carrier telephones and carrier telephone separator between the capital and the provinces and between the provinces and the kuns. Also, 15,355 kilometers of new industrial communications lines were built. As a result, the number of telephone circuits between capital and province increased from 5.6 to 7.1, and between province and kun, from 1.3 to 2.

Because of the leaping development of local industry and the unprecedented increase in the position and the role of the kun in recent years, more than 20 common battery switchboards were installed in kun post offices in 1963. In other kuns, communications equipment was strengthened and their technical level was raised.

In the course of a struggle to accomplish Party policies for combining and straightening communications lines in 1963, 7733 kilometers of communications lines were combined and straightened. Some sections of line were repaired and moved from roadsides to safer areas.

As a result, systems were more thoroughly established for an industrial command network from the capital to the industrial enterprises,

for industrial area networks and for industrial sector networks.

AC/DC communications methods were discovered in the wire communications sector. Its introduction produced 22 telegraph circuits without additional investment and relieved the tight communications situation. This sector itself produced more than 600,000 meters of insulated wire and improved the quality of wire broadcasts and telephone conversations by repairing telephone and wire broadcast equipment of offices.

Along with the expansion in the industrial communications network and the increased variety of means of communications in 1963, the number of telephone subscribers in 1963 rose to 109.1 percent of that in the previous year.

Radio Communications

The radio communications sector concentrated its efforts in 1963 on modernizing all of the technical equipment at broadcasting stations and improving broadcast quality.

The workers in this sector improved the quality by introducing the automatic double modulation method in radio broadcasters, increasing the power output of existing transmitters and repairing and strengthening relay facilities.

The radio broadcasting network was expanded and preparations for construction of a television broadcasting station continued in 1963.

A new high-power broadcasting station began operating, so power output for radio broadcasting in 1963 rose to 105.7 percent of that in the previous year and 203 percent of that in 1960.

The number of broadcasting stations increased, their power output expanded and they were furnished with modern scientific techniques. As a result, our broadcasters' role of short-wave service was increased and strength of their reception was markedly increased, both at home and abroad.

Our country was furnished with wire broadcasts in its cities and industrial areas, of course, but almost all the farm villages in the northern half of our republic also had wire broadcasts.

The wire broadcast network was expanded in 1963. 4614 kilometers of broadcast wire was replaced in industrial centers and farm villages, 3421 kilometers of bare wire was replaced by coated wire and the sound quality of loudspeakers was improved.

Many loudspeakers were built and installed in 1963; their number reached 866,460 at year's end. The power output for wire broadcasts was raised to 106 percent of that in 1962.

The number of radio receivers rose to 107.3 percent of that in 1962, with the production of 10,000 sets in 1963.

The number of radio listeners grew to 115.4 percent of that in the previous year.

International Exchange

Our country participated in the Fifth Meeting of the Communications Cooperation Organization of the Socialist Countries (in Budapest on

29 April 1963), and exchanged opinions on a series of questions on the exchange of international communications.

Telegraphic exchanges with countries in Asia and Africa, which were started in 1962, became a regular thing in 1963.

In 1963, new radio communications circuits were set up and began operating between P'yo'ngyang and Berlin, between P'yo'ngyang and Hanoi, and between P'yo'ngyang and Ulan Bator.

Basic Construction

Starting from the central tasks in the 1963 plan for the peoples' economy, the construction sector concentrated its efforts on industrial construction, beginning with extracting industries, and construction of housing, public welfare and cultural facilities.

Thoroughly accepting the spirit of the decisions of the Fifth Plenum of the Korean Workers' Party Fourth Central Committee, the basic construction sector concentrated its efforts on important construction objectives after establishing a system of unified and concentrated guidance for design and construction and considering the proper priority of investments.

The total volume of national basic construction carried out in all sectors of the peoples' economy in 1963 was 686,380,000 wo'n (including costs for designing and geological surveys estimated as of 1 April 1957). Of this total volume, the value of construction and fabrication was 310,630,000 wo'n.

The total value of national investments in basic construction in 1963 was 106 percent of that in the previous year and 121 percent of that in 1960, the last year of the Five-Year Plan.

Rate of Growth in Value of National Investments in Basic Construction (Percentages)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Value of Investments	100	396	640	734	775
		100	162	185	196
			100	115	121
				100	106
Productive Construction Included					
Above	100	417	624	771	863
		100	150	185	207
			100	124	138
				100	112

National Investments in Basic Construction and Their Composition

	<u>In millions of wo'n</u>				<u>In Percentages</u>			
	<u>at 1 April 1957 prices</u>							
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Value of Investment								
in Basic Construction	351	567	650	686	100	100	100	100
Productive Construction	258	386	477	534	73	68	73	78
Non-Productive Construction	93	181	173	152	27	32	27	22

Composition of Basic Construction Investments by Industry (Percentages)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Investments in Industrial Construction	100	100	100
Heavy Industrial Construction	80.6	63.7	68.2
Electric Power Industry	11.1	12.9	14.6
Fuel Industry	11.4	9.9	12.6
Mining Industry	23.9	15.7	17.5
Metallurgical Industry	5.7	5.0	5.8
Machine Building and Shipping Industry	11.7	7.4	10.1
Chemical Industry	8.6	6.3	3.4
Construction Materials Industry	1.9	1.0	1.2
Forestry	2.1	1.7	2.0
Light Industrial Construction	19.4	36.3	31.8
Textile Industry	4.6	7.2	8.7
Foodstuffs Industry	4.0	5.0	5.2
Daily Necessities Industry	2.5	2.0	2.9
Marine Products Industry	6.3	15.5	13.4

National investments in basic construction in 1963 were concentrated on productive construction, beginning with the extracting industries and agriculture. Of the total investment in basic construction, 78 percent was in productive construction and 56 percent of that was in industrial construction.

Investments for basic construction in extracting industries rose to 114,740,000 won, or 123 percent of that in 1962. The share of the extracting industries in total industrial investments rose from 26 percent in 1962 to 30 percent in 1963.

Composition of Investments for Basic Construction in the Extracting Industries (Percentages)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Investment in Extracting Industries	100	100	100	100
Fuel Industry	44	32	39	42
Mining Industry	56	68	61	58

The basic construction sector, in response to guidance given by Comrade Kim Il Song, concentrated investments on important productive construction projects in 1963. As a result, construction proceeded successfully and many projects began operations.

In the extracting industry sector, efforts were concentrated on large-scale mines and coal mines, and many small and medium coal mines were developed.

Horizontal shaft construction proceeded successfully at the Aoji, Kogo'nwo'n and Hamyo'n coal mines, 330,000 meters of shafts were dug and 70,000 meters of shafts were made permanent.

Much new construction and expansion work was done in the mining industry sector.

In the electric power sector, construction proceeded successfully on two hydro-electric generating stations with a combined capacity of 640,000

kilovolt-amperes, and the P'yŏngyang Thermal Generating Station, with a capacity of 400,000 kilowatts. In addition, eight small and medium capacity power stations began operations, including the Ch'o'ngdan No. 5 and O'jdon No. 1 power stations.

In the metal industry sector, construction proceeded successfully on a blooming mill with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry, a 50,000-ton drawn pipe shop at the Kangso'n Steel Mill and a Wetz furnace at the Kump'yo'ng Smelter.

In the machine-building sector, new shops were completed at many machine factories, such as the model shop at the To'keh'o'n Motor Vehicle Factory. Construction proceeded successfully on a large processing and assembly shop at the Kiyang Tractor Factory and a casting shop at the Yongso'ng Machine Factory.

In the chemical industry sector, the Pongung No. 2 Caustic Soda Factory, with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons, began operations. Construction proceeded successfully on a nitrate of lime fertilizer shop with an annual capacity of 350,000 tons at the Hu'ngnam Fertilizer Factory, a weedkiller shop with an annual capacity of 3500 tons and a farm chemical shop with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons subordinate to the Pongung Chemical Industry Management Bureau, and a chemical shop at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry.

In the textile industry sector, the new P'yŏngyang Silk Factory was built and equipped with the latest techniques to handle 4000 tons of cocoons, and a new flax spinning system began operations in 1963. Construction of the Sinu'iju Chemical Fiber Factory, with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons of staple fiber, was developed as a mass movement by all of our people. Construction proceeded successfully on the Wo'nsan, Ch'o'ngjin and Kanggye textile factories. Development of marshes on Sin-do and Fidan-so'm, which are the raw materials base for chemical fibers, proceeded successfully, and more than 100 cho'ngbo of new marsh was developed. Local industry itself expanded its raw materials base by more than 6000 cho'ngbo.

In the paper-making sector, capacity was created in 1963 for the production of 20,000 tons of kraft paper per year and it was put into operation.

In the marine products sector, 16 new indoor marine products processing shops were built, with an area of 12,000 square meters.

Production capacity for important products in 1963 was 108 percent of that in the previous year for electric power, 107 percent for the amount of ore handled by iron ore separators, 292 percent for caustic soda, and 115 percent for paper-making.

National investments for basic construction in agriculture reached 89,000,000 wo'n, or 134 percent of that in the previous year. The share of the agricultural sector in total investments for productive construction rose from 16 percent in 1962 to 19 percent in 1963.

Composition and Growth of Investments for Basic Construction
in Agriculture

	1960	1962	1963	Growth (%)	
				<u>1963</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1962</u>
Investments for Construction in Agriculture	100	100	100	135	134
Irrigation and River Construction Work Included Above	52.4	51.3	48.3	202	129
Mechanization of Agriculture	26.3	25.9	30	154	158

Large, medium and small-scale irrigation projects which had already been started were advanced further in 1963 while existing irrigation facilities were put in good order. New results in the increased use of irrigation were thus accomplished.

Progress was made on the Yalu River district irrigation project which will have the capacity to irrigate 89,000 cho'ngbo, and irrigation water was assured for more than 5000 cho'ngbo of new fields in 1963. Medium and small irrigation projects, such as the Yeno'ng-gang water distribution and lock gate project, were completed, and a supply of water was assured before the growing season. Successful progress was made on the Sunhwa-gang irrigation project, which will protect more than 1600 cho'ngbo of land and has the capacity to irrigate 4300 cho'ngbo.

The value of national investments for basic construction in farm mechanization was 158 percent of that in the previous year and made a great contribution to the promotion of the technical revolution in agriculture.

In addition, cooperative farms built with their own funds 281 reservoirs and pumping stations, 158 ponds, 5639 livestock pens, 2445 tobacco drying sheds and silkworm raising rooms, 1043 warehouses and 1292 permanent threshing sheds. Many rural cultural and sanitary facilities were completed, including 556 propaganda offices and clubhouses, 920 nurseries and kindergartens and 618 bathhouses and barber shops.

Active progress was made in converting each provincial capital and kun seat, beginning with the capital, P'yo'ngyang, into a beautiful modern city. The 47,000-square meter Young Students' Palace and the National Central Library, which is equipped with modern facilities to serve 2000 readers, were completed in P'yo'ngyang in 1963. Construction continued successfully on Building No. 1 at Kim Il So'ng University and on the 4000-square meter Fine Arts Theater.

Construction of modern housing and educational, cultural and sanitary facilities continued in 1963 in city and countryside. Of the total investment in non-productive construction, 47 percent was devoted to construction of housing. From the end of the war to 1963, 35,670,000 square meters of housing was constructed. Of this amount, 18,208,000 square meters was built in cities and 17,462,000 in the country.

Composition of Housing in City and Country (Percentage)

	<u>1954-56</u>	<u>1957-60</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Housing	100	100	100	100	100
National Housing Included Above	42	71.8	90.1	96.5	91.6
City Housing	45.9	55.1	62.3	54.3	44.8
Country Housing	54.1	44.9	37.7	45.7	55.2

The basic construction sector engaged actively in the technical innovation movement and the struggle to continue the accomplishment of Party policies and completed much prefabricated construction in 1963. The level of mechanization of heavy work requiring much labor, such as excavation, loading and unloading, transportation and concrete mixing, was generally increased in 1963 through the introduction of modern construction machines and the creation and introduction of new small and medium-sized construction machinery. The level of mechanization was increased over the previous year by 7.6 percent for earthworks, 2.7 percent for unloading, 8.1 percent for concrete mixing and 7.4 percent for mortar mixing.

Proportion of Mechanization in Construction Work (Percentages)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Earthworks	41.5	37.5	45.1
Unloading	16.7	55.8	58.5
Concrete Mixing	60.2	79.1	87.2
Mortar Mixing	28.9	36	43.4

The basic construction sector introduced new construction methods in 1963, such as putting in concrete by pressure, in power station construction, setting up prefabricated kitchens in constructions of housing and public buildings, and factory designing methods. The quality of construction materials was increased by the introduction of a system to rate the actual product at production organizations in construction enterprises. New results were achieved in reducing the cost and the time required for construction.

Of the 5068 discoveries and rationalizations proposed in 1963, 2913 were put into operation, giving the nation the benefit of 4,200,000 wo'ln and saving the labor of 1,020,000 workers.

The cost of construction and fabrication was lowered by 5.7 percent by increasing labor productivity, raising the utilization rate for construction machinery and introducing the internal assets system.

New results were achieved in the city management sector in 1963.

Investments for maintenance and repair of housing and public buildings reached 108 percent of that in the previous year in 1963. A total of 2,040,000 square meters of public buildings were repaired and maintained during the year, including 181,000 square meters of hospitals and clinics, 649,000 square meters of schools and housing for 97,000 families. In order to further beautify parks and recreation areas, 4,690,000 trees were planted and juvenile play areas were established.

Commerce

While accomplishing the ten tasks proposed by the Party, the commercial sector continued active development in 1963 to carry out the teachings of Comrade Kim Il So'ng concerning the creation of model cities and kuns (or labor districts) and disseminating the results.

Management and operations and circulation of merchandise were improved when city and kun peoples' committees, which bear the responsibility for the lives of their citizens, accepted commerce as their first revolutionary task in response to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il So'ng and made it a committee project.

State-run and cooperative groups surpassed their 1963 plan for turnover of retail merchandise at 103 percent -- 107 percent for central commerce and 103 percent for local commerce.

The value of retail merchandise turnover in 1963 was 103 percent of that in 1962. For foodstuffs, it was 100.4 percent, and for non-food items 105 percent.

Supplies of merchandise increased dramatically in 1963. The amount of industrial textile sales rose to 117 percent of that in the previous year (105.4 percent for cotton cloth, 334.2 percent for mixed vinylon fabric, 111 percent for overcoat material and 107 percent for underwear). Shoe sales rose to 108 percent (vinyl shoes, 104 percent), sewing machines, 117 percent; porcelain ware, 121 percent; enamelled ironware, 156 percent; stationery, 102.2 percent; and soap, 117 percent. As for food supplies, vegetables rose to 122 percent, bean paste to 104 percent, soy sauce to 122 percent and canned goods to 105 percent.

The number of commercial farm outlets increased to 107 percent of that in the previous year, further increasing the supply of merchandise.

Supplies of industrial products to farm villages increased as compared to the previous year. Supplies of cloth rose to 116 percent; underwear, 112 percent; shoes, 1.3 times; sewing machines, 1.7 times; and porcelain and enamelled ironware, 1.3 times.

Convenience and service facilities, such as barbershops, bathhouses and laundries, increased to 122.1 percent of those in the previous year. Their services were expanded and they exerted themselves positively for the convenience of the workers.

In the purchasing and food administration sector, purchasing activities were moved closer to the point of production and all workers were brought to participate in the work by means of such large-scale purchasing methods as consignment purchasing, barter and time payments. As a result, the total purchasing plan was surpassed at 121.6 percent, including planned purchases at 120.7 percent and unrestricted purchases at 127.8 percent.

Women occupied 71.1 percent of our commercial worker positions in 1963.

Growth and Value of Turnover by State-run and Cooperative
Groups by Type of Merchandise (1949 equals 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Foodstuffs	174	413	550
Marine Products	74	138	199
Edible Oils	113	374	12.2 times
Vegetables	519	28 times	48.6 times
Fruits	517	17 times	20.5 times
Non-food Items	192	8.6 times	10.4 times
Ready-made Clothing	491	42 times	53.2 times
Underwear	349	17 times	25.4 times
Stockings	161	467	7.1 times
Shoes	164	368	456

In order to improve and strengthen the daily increasing supplies of subsidiary items of diet and daily necessities, the commercial sector expanded commercial outlets and established new ones in 1963. The technical and material foundation of commercial outlets was strengthened by eliminating district wholesale offices, expanding wholesale shipping offices, and arranging commercial outlets more rationally.

In 1963, all of our villages had an average of three stores and service facilities engaged in improving the people's lives. The number of food specialty stores in cities and labor districts was increased to 1.5 times that in 1962, in order to meet the workers' demands for subsidiary items of diet more conveniently. Self-processing of foodstuffs was expanded.

In every city, supply bases for vegetables, meat and marine products were expanded, further strengthening purchasing operations.

Workers in the commercial sector developed a struggle to establish the Treen work system on the basis of a scientific system of demand research. Wholesale workers set up a system of responsibility until the time the actual merchandise is obtained. Retail outlets put into effect a system whereby peoples' groups were put in charge. As a result, the supply of merchandise and the service organizations were further improved.

The food supply network expanded to 107 percent of its size in the previous year and was made more modern and sanitary.

The value of turnover in the food supply network rose to 100.3 percent of that in the previous year. The value of general beverage sales increased to 1.4 times and the amount of soft drinks supplied to 128 percent of that in 1962. Goods processed by the food supply network itself accounted for 72.6 percent of all processed goods in 1963. The variety of foods and cooking materials characteristic of our people increased and their quality was improved.

Trade

The value of our trade in 1963 rose to more than triple that in 1956, or 107 percent of that in 1962.

With our progress in socialistic cooperativization and further

strengthening of our independent national economy, the quantities of our major export products were markedly increased and a series of new products made their debut as exports from our country. In 1963, we also achieved the export of entire factories.

The items occupying the main portion of our exports are machinery, including construction machinery and electrical equipment, tools, chemical products, various ferrous metal products, rolled ferrous metal products, non-ferrous metals and magnesia clinkers. Various daily necessities, medicinal goods, such as red ginseng, leaf tobacco, fruits and other farm products, as well as marine products, occupy an important place in our exports.

Composition of Exports (Percentages)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Machinery and Equipment	0.3	1.6	3.7	4.6
Minerals	54.3	11.7	11.2	12.4
Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals	30.9	47.2	48.5	46.3
Chemical Products	5.2	8.9	8.8	7.2
Agricultural By-Products	3.6	5.6	4.1	8.8
Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods	1.3	3.7	7.3	7.4

By means of the technical innovation movement and a struggle among our workers to manage our nation's household more economically and demonstrate a more self-regenerating revolutionary character, we became able to produce a considerable number of products domestically for which we formerly relied on imports, such as various machinery and equipment and chemical products, and to meet our domestic requirements for them ourselves.

The majority of our imports are things which we do not produce or produce in small quantities, such as machinery, equipment, crude oil products, rubber, cotton, coking coal, manganese iron, apatite, wool, sugar, and other industrial raw materials and merchandise.

In recent years, the area with which we trade has been expanded tremendously.

The main countries with which we trade are those in the socialist camp. We are constantly developing friendly economic relations with all socialist countries.

On the basis of our foreign policy, we have developed trade relations on principles of equality and reciprocity with countries which are not under a socialist system. Trade relations have been rapidly expanded and developed with various countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, and some other capitalist countries.

We established trade relations with a series of new countries in 1963 and at year's end were trading with more than 40 countries.

Finance

The National Budget

The Second Session of the Third Supreme Peoples' Council adopted a budget for the year with income of 2,996,020,000 won (103.4 percent of

that in the previous year) and disbursements of 2,985,750,000 wo'n (102.4 percent of that in the previous year). This budget was adopted to continue the successful development of the people's economy and to improve the material prosperity of our people in 1963.

This tremendous budget was successfully carried out through the accumulation of socialist wealth achieved by the creative struggle of our workers, who kept to complete the ten tasks in 1963. Although disbursements rose to 3,028,210,000 wo'n, or 101.4 percent of the plan, the planned income was exceeded by 116,610,000 wo'n so that our country can boast a firm financial foundation.

Growth in National Budget (1956 equals 100)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Income	203	241.7	291.8	317
Disbursements	205	244.5	285.4	316.8

National Budget Income

The income in the national budget continued to increase with the rapid development of the people's economy and the systematic growth in the income of our people, which have been achieved on the material foundation of the national budget.

In 1963, the cost of industrial products was reduced 4.5 percent below the previous year and non-productive disbursements were reduced by 14 percent. This was accomplished by a strong fight for technical innovations in all sectors of the people's economy, establishment of systems of economization, and a movement by all the people to manage the nation's household more economically.

Despite widespread reductions in the prices of production materials supplied to cooperative farms, exemptions from taxes in kind and a series of other measures which decreased the income sources considerably, income reached 3,144,820,000 wo'n in 1963, or 108.6 percent of actual income in the previous year. Income from socialist management, which is the main portion of national budget income, increased at a rate of 25 percent per year from 1954 to 1963, and its share of national budget income during this period rose from 52.9 percent to 98 percent. On the other hand, income from citizens' taxes has been reduced every year. Its share in the national budget income has fallen from 8.8 percent in 1956, to 2.1 percent in 1962, to two percent in 1963. This demonstrates that we are moving toward the accomplishment of the Party policy of eliminating taxes on citizens.

Composition of Income in the National Budget (Percentages)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Income	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income From Socialist Management	74.8	91.9	95.9	97.9	97.9	98
Income From Citizen's Taxes	8.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2

Such a composition of income in the national budget substantiates that our growing demand for funds is completely met from sources within

the peoples' economy and that the national budget is firmly based on constantly rising and developing socialist management.

National Budget Disbursements

On the basis of our rapidly rising income, actual disbursements in the national budget in 1963 rose to 3,028,210,000 wo'n, 11 percent of those in the previous year.

An overwhelming portion of the disbursements in our national budget are spent for social and cultural measures to develop the peoples' economy and increase the prosperity of our people. Payments of this type accounted for 95 percent of total national budget disbursements in 1962 and 95.3 percent in 1963.

	<u>Share of National Budget Disbursements Spent for Social and Cultural Measures and for the Peoples' Economy</u>					
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Disbursements in National Budget	100	100	100	100	100	100
Spent for Peoples' Economy and for Social and Cultural Measures	87	92	93.7	94.4	95.1	95.3

Disbursements for the peoples' economy accounted for 74 percent of total national budget disbursements in 1963 and rose to 113.2 percent of those in the previous year. Tremendous sums were supplied to the heavy industrial sector in accordance with Party policies to put flesh on the bones and strengthen this sector. Funds paid to the extracting industry sector rose to 1.5 times those in 1962, and its material and technical foundation was further strengthened. Basic construction funds spent in the machine building sector increased to 152.6 percent of those in the previous year. Large amounts of funds were also supplied for the development of the electric power, metal and chemical industries.

Tremendous amounts were spent in 1963 for the development of agriculture and for strengthening the material foundation of light industry.

	<u>Growth in Disbursements for the Peoples' Economy</u>			
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Rate of Growth (%)	296	568	525.3	934.0

Vast amounts were spent in 1963 to increase the social well-being of the people and improve their material and cultural lives. Billions of wo'n were given for all kinds of additional benefits for all laborers and office workers, including the supply of labor protection goods without charge and supply of free or low-cost food, fuel, electric lights and transportation.

Funds amounting to 249,520,000 wo'n were devoted to the improvement of the peoples' lives.

Disbursements for social and cultural measures rose to 106 percent of those in the previous year in 1963. Huge amounts of this were devoted to

strengthening the material and technical foundation of the educational network and to preparations for setting up a system of education for technical duties.

Scholarships for college students were continued in 1963, and 27,420,000 wo'n was spent to supply low-cost school clothes and overcoats to students at all levels.

The government sent 791,060,000 wo'n (in Japanese currency) in three payments in 1963 for the education of the children of Korean citizens in Japan.

Vast amounts were spent for increased equipment and new construction of cultural facilities in 1963 to meet the peoples' increasing cultural requirements, and for health work to improve our peoples' health.

Local Budget

As a part of the national budget system, the local budget serves to carry out tasks assigned by local governmental organizations to develop the local economy and to improve the prosperity of its workers.

Party policies for the simultaneous development of central and local industries were completely accomplished in the production of consumer goods, and local industries were widely scattered in each city and kun. A firm financial foundation was developed to enable each city and kun to meet its own financial requirements with income derived from further development and expansion of the peoples' economy.

The local budget income exceeded the plan at 104.3 percent in 1963, including all categories. Fixed income was also exceeded at 102 percent.

Payments of local budget funds were concentrated on development of local industry, particularly on strengthening the material foundation of agriculture, and on promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions in agriculture.

The local budget, while maintaining its independent character in 1963, provided a firm financial basis for the various economic and cultural construction tasks facing local governmental organizations.

National Insurance

The National insurance in effect in our country includes property insurance, insurance for travel on duty and foreign insurance.

The basic missions of national insurance are to protect the nation's property from natural disasters and accidents, to mobilize the idle funds of the citizens and use them effectively for development of the peoples' economy, and to improve the peoples' lives.

Due to the superiority of our insurance system, more workers are enrolled every year to receive its benefits. The income from national insurance premiums was 114.4 percent of that in 1962 and exceeded the plan at 106.6 percent.

Growth in Income From National Insurance Premiums
(1954 equals 100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Property Insurance	273	1281	1331	1526	18 times
Health Insurance	387	3477	4648	5019	56.9 times
Travel Insurance	157	239	296	402	422
Foreign Insurance	---	6782	4901	5444	103 times
Total	254	1375	1669	1870	22.6 times

Monetary Circulation

Banking agencies made a positive contribution in 1963 toward the thrifty management of the nation's household. They secured funds to meet the tremendous demands of agencies and enterprises in each sector of the peoples' economy in order to successfully complete the ten tasks proposed by the Party. Through economic control of socialist management, they mobilized internal reserves and strengthened economization systems in every sector.

Loans

Loans to each economic sector of the peoples' economy in 1963 strengthened guidance for each agency and enterprise, caused them to use their own funds to the maximum and provided the additional funds required when they were lacking.

The Central Bank strengthened its financial control on every side in 1963, including plans for raw materials, finished products, turnover of merchandise and financial bookkeeping. It exercised on-the-spot control of enterprises in the mining industry, as well as foodstuffs and textile factories and other local industries and cooperative farms.

Through its policy of guidance and control in the use of loan funds, the Central Bank contributed to the improvement of management activities at all agencies and enterprises in the peoples' economy, to the rational use of materials, labor and money, and to production stimuli. It also promoted the circulation of funds.

The loan resources of the Central Bank in 1963 increased to 104 percent of those in the previous year. Production turnover was strengthened during the year, finished farm products from cooperative farms increased and settlement account funds grew tremendously.

With the continued development of the peoples' economy, the demands for funds increased in all sectors. The total balance of short-term loans at the Central Bank in 1963 increased to 104.5 percent of that in the previous year as a result of this. With production and sales activities and the supply and demand for materials in better shape in 1963, short-term loans to heavy industry fell to 94.9 percent, and loans to light industry to 93.2 percent of those in the previous year. On the other hand, settlement loans increased to 120.1 percent and loans to materials control agencies to 113.3 percent.

Some loans to cooperative farms were exempted from repayment by Cabinet Decision No. 85 in 1963, farm production increased every year and

the financial foundation of cooperative farms became stronger. As a result, short-term loans in this sector dropped markedly in 1963.

National support for agricultural construction increased and basic investment loans for cooperative farms decreased markedly in 1963. As a result, the long-term loan balance at the Central Bank fell to 86 percent of that in the previous year.

Settlement of Accounts

With the rapid development of the peoples' economy, the number of account transactions became greater and the economic relationships between enterprises became closer and more complex. To meet this situation, the Central Bank organized account settlements more rationally and improved its control to strengthen contract and payment regulations for agencies and enterprises.

In 1963, the Central Bank improved its control in order to strengthen the current operating accounts at enterprises. To boldly simplify complicated settlements by bank check were widely employed, such as bank checks limited to settling accounts within the same city on the same day.

Also, on two occasions, September and December, the circulation of liquid funds was expedited and improvements in socialist management were stimulated by a nationwide settlement of accounts between agencies and enterprises in the peoples' economy to balance payments and claims for the cost of materials and merchandise.

Since our foreign trade expanded and non-trade transactions had increased, the Trade Bank was organized on 1 August 1963 to specialize in settlement of foreign accounts. This bank rapidly expanded the scale of its transactions with foreign banks and the number of its foreign accounts.

Currency Circulation

Our currency circulation was further solidified in 1963 on the basis of the rapid developments in building socialism and our strong financial foundation.

Measures were taken to improve and strengthen our currency circulation in Cabinet Decision No. 28 of 19 June 1963, "Concerning Cash and Loan Plans for the Second Quarter of 1963."

Sales by organizations were reduced, supplies of merchandise to our citizens were further increased and income from cash sales rose. Cash plan regulations were further strengthened in the farm management field. The Central Bank further strengthened the rules for centralization of note-issuing in 1963, increasing local authority in currency circulation in order to secure surplus income on the province, city and kun level. Along with this, sales of merchandise for agencies were improved and rules for financial and cash plans were further strengthened in all sectors of the peoples' economy.

With stronger control for cash plan rules and positive collection of idle currency, the income from sales of merchandise was increased to 104 percent of that in the previous year, and cash income of the Central Bank

increased to 110.4 percent. As a result, the demands for cash by each sector of the peoples' economy and the tremendous sums for settlement distribution funds on cooperative farms were completely secured.

While mobilizing sources of cash income to the fullest extent and meeting the growing demands for cash, the Central Bank strengthened its control of the use of cash and increased the purchasing power of our currency within the country.

Savings

The material and technical foundations of savings units, such as the Central Bank Savings Office and its branches, was strengthened and their independent role was increased.

Savings agencies at enterprises and agencies were helped to carry out their work more responsibly.

Savings balances for the nation in 1963 increased to 169.7 percent of those in the previous year. With the rapid increase in the cash income of farmers, savings in the agricultural sector rose to 381.2 percent.

Labor

Labor Organization

The number of employees in each sector of the peoples' economy has risen tremendously with the rapid expansion of production. The number of employees registered in each sector as of the end of 1963 was 1,923,700, an increase of 587,000 from the previous year.

Together with this increase in numbers of employees, there was a transformation in the composition of the employee force. The proportion of basic production workers was markedly increased as a result of Party policies for a decisive increase in workers in productive sectors, particularly basic production, and a reduction in workers in non-productive and management sectors. The proportion of direct workers to indirect workers was also increased.

Women advanced into all sectors of the peoples' economy in 1963. Women accounted for 54.9 percent of the total working force in 1962, and this increased to 56.2 percent in 1963.

Labor support for agriculture was generally strengthened in accordance with a joint decision of the Cabinet and the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party (7 January 1963), "Concerning Increased Farm Labor and Stronger General Labor Administration".

As a result of this, many city youths went to the country of their own free will, improving the qualitative composition of the farm labor force. Laborers, office workers and students from all over the country contributed more than 17,000,000 days of work to agriculture during the "Ten Days of Harvest Combat" and "15 Days of Weeding and Planting Combat".

Growth in Numbers of Employees by Sector of the Peoples' Economy
(Percentages)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total	100	217	221	311	561	720
Industry	100	158	106	189	450	550
Agriculture		100	333	314	562	808
Basic Construction		100	111	161	205	242
Communications			100	112	146	162
			100	105	124	145

Labor Standardization

With the widespread introduction of new technical innovations and the rapid rise in the skills of the labor force in all sectors of the peoples' economy in 1963, a re-assessment of irrational labor standards which did not reflect the actual conditions was undertaken.

As a result, irrational labor standards at all factories and enterprises were revised into new revolutionary labor standards.

Along with this, there was widespread establishment of unified labor standards. In 1963, the number of unified labor standards in the total reached 207,400. Thus, the proportion of unified labor standards in the total increased to 11.5 percent.

With production and labor organization in good shape in 1963, labor standards were improved, so participation in the contract system increased remarkably.

Rate of Participation in the Contract System (Percentages)

	<u>Participation in Contract System by No. of Persons</u>	<u>Participation in Contract System by No. of Man-Hours</u>
Industrial Sector	71.9	56.4
Basic Construction Sector	78.5	68.9

Labor standards execution rates were 115 percent for the industrial sector and 115.4 percent basic construction sector.

Labor Wages

Labor wages rose systematically with the rapid development of the peoples' economy and the constant growth in labor productivity.

Based on a systematic increase in the peoples' income in 1963, the average wage of laborers and office workers rose to 102 percent and income per family to 104 percent of that in the previous year.

Along with this increase in wages, forms of remuneration for labor were constantly improved and developed in keeping with the requirements of our new environment.

In accordance with Cabinet Ratification No. 627, "Regulations (Tentative) for the Preferred Treatment System for Work Teams, to be Applied to Workers in the Mining and Coal Mining Sectors", the preferred treatment system and combined work teams were put into effect as units in 1963.

It was decided to apply this preferred treatment system to workers in work teams or combined work teams in certain basic work sectors in mining and coal mining, as well as the guidance workers on the site. These sectors included basic digging, preparatory digging, production digging, extracting coal and ore, making permanent tunnels, reinforcing tunnels, transport of coal and ore in mines, strip mining, taking off overburden, chain and belt conveyor operators directly related to work in tunnels, electric car operators in tunnels, winch operators in tunnels and passenger car workers.

The preferred treatment system for work teams caused the national plan to be exceeded in basic work sectors in mining and coal mining where it was applied in 1963, caused the introduction of the work team internal assets system, and caused a reduction in consumption standards for important raw materials in plans and costs. The preferred treatment system was applied when advanced techniques were introduced, general technical regulations were observed, order and discipline were established and when no labor accidents occurred.

The preferred treatment system was put into effect for workers in the salt-making industry in 1963, in accordance with Cabinet Rectification No. 951, "Preferred Treatment Regulations Applied to Workers in the Salt-Making Sector". It was decided that the preferred treatment system would be applied to 90 percent of the annual salt production plan.

Increase in Technical Skills

Technical skills study systems in workshops were further equipped and strengthened, and many workers were enrolled, in accordance with Party policies for stronger training of technical skilled workers in response to the requirements of our technical revolution.

The various technical skills study systems and the number of persons enrolled as of the end of 1963 are as follows.

	<u>No. of Study Groups</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
Short-term Skill Learning Groups	2,038	36,535
Skill Learning Groups	21,937	529,547
Technical Study Groups	1,407	12,953
Total	25,582	586,005

Many technicians and skilled workers were trained and the level of technical skills in the labor force was markedly increased as a result of stronger technical skill study groups in workshops.

The number of engineers and assistant engineers trained in technical study groups in 1963 was 1420 persons (including 525 engineers). The number of skilled workers whose level of skill increased by more than one grade reached 247,723.

More than 40,000 new technicians and specialists were trained in 1963 as a result of stronger technical training. The total number of technicians and specialists in all sectors of the peoples' economy reached 223,654 as of 31 October 1963.

Great results were achieved in the technical innovation, original suggestion and rationalization movement as a result of the increased level of skills and techniques in the labor force and stronger cooperation between workers, technicians and scientists.

More than 64,000 discoveries and rationalizations were introduced into production in the industrial, construction and transportation sectors in 1963.

With further improvement and strengthening of labor administration and strong advances in the technical innovation movement, labor productivity increased in 1963.

<u>Growth in Labor Productivity in the Industrial Sector</u>			
<u>(Percentages)</u>			
<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
100	140	157	164

Labor Protection

In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 9, "Concerning the Organization and Development of Labor Protection as a Movement of All the People" (20 February 1963), the period 10 March to 10 May was selected as "Labor Safety Months" and a mass movement was developed. During this period, a series of important steps were taken to improve and complete labor protection facilities which were found wanting and establish strong regulations within workshops.

The number of various labor protection facilities increased 9.7 percent over the previous year in 1963. More than 24,070 health facilities for workers were opened, including facilities for ventilation, light, sound prevention, cold prevention and protection from radiation. More than 33,190 health and assistance facilities were in operation, including bathhouses, health facilities for women, and industrial nurseries.

In 1963, the number of kindergartens rose to 123 percent and the number of nurseries to 101 percent of those in the previous year, as a result of expansions in the kindergarten and nursery network in order to protect the children and aid the women.

A 77-day period of paid leave was enforced for women before and after birth, and many women received this benefit in 1963.

A period of 14 to 28 days of regular or supplemental leave for rest and recreation was enforced for laborers and office workers in our country, depending on their kind of work, with the expense paid by the state.

In 1963, all laborers and office workers received regular leave and 92,897 workers received supplemental leave.

The network of rest camps and recreation centers was further expanded and 440,000 laborers, office workers and farmers received its benefits.

The state supplied free-of-charge, various labor protection goods, such as tools, necessities for work and food supplements, in order to improve the health and safety of the workers.

In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 78, "Concerning Revisions in the Rules for Loans and Supplies of Labor Protection Goods Without Charge" (26 November 1963), a series of steps were taken to improve the specifications of labor protection goods, such as work clothes, winter underwear and

shoes, to meet the special characteristics of the different industries and kinds of work, to improve their quality, to use labor protection goods more rationally and to supply them as necessary.

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING

On the basis of the people-concerned policies of the Korean Labor Party, which makes the raising of the level of the material and cultural living of the people the highest principle of its activities, and the brilliant successes attained in the various fields of the people's economy, the standard of living of the people was further elevated in 1963.

In consequence of the rapid increase of industrial and agricultural production the earnings of the people have increased year by year.

Increase in Income of the People (%)

<u>1962</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1962</u>
<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
869	416	272	127

The income of the people in 1963 showed a further increase over that of the previous year by 1.1 times.

As a result of the unceasing increase in production and the systematic improvement in labor production efficiency, the average wages of the laborers and office workers in 1963 showed an increase over that of the previous year by 102 percent.

Increase in Average Income of Laborers and Office Workers

<u>1963</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
402	385	244	104

As a result of the increase in the cash wages of the laborers and office workers and the systematic reduction of retail prices, the real wages of the laborers and office workers have been systematically raised.

Increase in Real Wages of Laborers and Office Workers (%)

<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
100	98	203	212

In consequence of the widespread advance of housewives' and women's labor in the various fields of the people's economy, the income per household of the laborers and office workers has increased year by year.

Increase in Income per Household of Laborers and Office Workers (%)

<u>1963</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>
174	113	104

In 1963 the Party and government continued to raise the level of living of the laborers and office workers and at the same time took a number of important actions for the purpose of causing the level of living of the farmers also to approach closer to this level.

In 1963 the state waived taxes and loan interest on over 87,900 tons of goods and completely waived the goods tax for 1,331 among the more than 3,700 co-operative farms.

The Party and government in 1963 raised the purchase prices of industrial crops and greatly lowered the prices of materials and machine equipment being furnished to the co-operative farms and thereby rendered additional benefits amounting to no less than 70,000,000 wo'n to the farmers, and it forgave 36,480,000 wo'n in bank loans to 1,286 co-operative farms.

Moreover, to the members of the co-operative farms of seven guns -- Mundo'k-kun, the Nangnang area, Yongch'o'n-gun, Sinch'o'n-gun, Hwangju-gun, Pukch'o'ng-gun and Sukch'o'n-gun --which had realized an increase of production of over 500 kilograms of grain and achieved epochmaking results in agricultural production so as to win the designation of "Royal 1st Class Gun" there were furnished as prizes, free of charge, over 80 trucks, over 2,000 sack-weaving machines and straw-rope-making machines, over 300 bicycles and over 183,000 suits of winter clothing and Western-style clothes.

Besides the foregoing there were furnished to all the children in the farm villages as New Year's gifts, free of charge, 1,000,000 suits of winter clothing and hats. Thus the benefits which the farmers received from the state in 1963 actually amounted to 249,520,000 wo'n.

The production of consumer goods was greatly increased and the purchasing power of the workers increased, with the result that the amount of circulation of retail goods in 1963 showed an increase of 10.3 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

Increase in Amount of Circulation of Retail Goods for
State-Operated and Co-operative Organizations (%)

<u>1963</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>1962</u>
7.9 times	3.8 times	129	103

In 1963, too, the Party and Government paid out enormous funds for development in the educational, cultural and health fields.

In our country the people are receiving many additional benefits also on account of the social and cultural policies. The expenses for the social and cultural policies showed an increase of 106 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

Expenses of Social and Cultural Policies
(1949 = 100 [%])

<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
322	12.8 times	16.2 times	17.2 times

In our country there is being carried out a system of free education from the public schools up to college, and some of the upper-secondary technical school students and all of the college students are even receiving state scholarship funds and studying. In 1963 the state, as in normal years, paid enormous funds so as to furnish school uniforms to all the students at low prices. As of the end of 1963 there were 2,570,000 students studying in the various levels of schools in our country, and the number of college students among them amounted to over 214,000.

In our country, moreover, according to an over-all system of free medical care, anybody can take care of his illness, without any worry or anxiety, at the expense of the state. The state, for the purpose of rendering more medical care assistance to the people, is effecting increased establishment and expansion of medical care and prevention agencies year by year, and for the purpose of health promotion and cultural rest for the workers is assuring paid vacations to all the laborers and office workers, and for the women is granting a 77-day period of paid leave of absence before and after childbirth.

Not only this, but laborers, farmers and office workers receive benefits in recuperation or recreation; in 1963 the number was 440,000.

Number of Recreation Centers and Recuperation Centers

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number of recreation centers and recuperation centers (sites)	66	284	410
Number of beds therein (beds)	5,395	22,313	25,984
Number of those taking recre- ation and recuperation (1,000 persons)	127	359	440

Education

In 1963, in the field of education, no small success was realized in the work for the purpose of training young students to become a new form of human being combining knowledge, virtue and physique and developing in greater number and more quickly the splendid talented individuals required in the construction of socialism and communism.

On 6 May 1963 the Political Committee of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee adopted a decision and took steps to establish college work on a higher stage and improve the work of developing technicians and specialists.

In particular the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il-sung before the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in July 1963 and before the plenary session of the Cabinet in November 1963 have great significance in the development of education in our country and constituted an occasion for an epochmaking change in the development of technical education.

On 15 November the Cabinet of the Republic, for the purpose of solidifying and developing the presently existing technical school system and causing it to be further perfected, in accordance with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-sung, adopted a decision relative to continuing without change the two-year technical school and upper-secondary technical school system and at the same time, for the purpose of providing lower secondary general education, establishing three-year technical schools and two-year upper secondary specialist schools to develop associate engineers.

In the field of education, in consequence of this decision of the Cabinet, work was carried out to rearrange the distribution of the technical schools and upper secondary technical schools and the organization of the courses of study in a more rational way, in conformity with the requirements of the development of the people's economy and the technical revolution.

At the same time, in accordance with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-sung, steps were taken to assure satisfactory conditions of study for the technical school students.

Along with the establishment of the educational regulations, for the purpose of carrying out Communist indoctrination in close conjunction with revolutionary tradition indoctrination among the young students and making them familiar with the advanced scientific theory being studied in school and at the same time causing their character and talents to be developed in a more thoroughgoing way, extra-curricular and outside indoctrination work was carried out in all sorts of ways in 1963.

In the field of normal education a number of measures were devised to set the system of education in better order and rearrange the organization of the courses of study and the content of the education in the normal colleges to tie in with the developing of instructors for the technical schools and upper secondary technical schools, and the qualitative composition of the ranks of the instructors was improved and strengthened.

Through the struggle to fulfill the Party's policy relative to the work of developing talented persons in the technical field conspicuous success was attained also in the work of the various colleges.

For the purpose of successfully assuring the nine-year technical compulsory education that is to be put into effect during the period of the Seven-Year Plan and for the purpose of developing in greater number the talented persons in the technical field who are required in the construction of socialism, 217 technical schools and upper secondary technical schools were additionally established in 1963.

In our country as of the end of 1963 there are over 2,566,000 students studying free of charge at 9,190 schools of various levels, including 96 colleges, and some of the students at the upper secondary technical schools and all of the college students are even receiving scholarship money from the state.

In 1963 over 40,000 technicians and specialists were developed so that as of the end of 1963 the total number of technicians and specialists in our country amounted to over 224,000.

In 1963 the state, as in normal years, furnished school clothing at enormous financial cost to all of the students.

Ordinary Education. In the field of ordinary education in 1963 the work of organically joining together Communist morality indoctrination and class indoctrination, education and production labor, and physical culture indoctrination and emotional indoctrination -- was strengthened.

For the purpose of improving the real ability of the students, the various scientific laboratories and research institutes for physics, chemistry and the like were put in more splendid order and practice factories and practice farms and stockfarms were organized and operated in an effective way.

As a result of the strengthening of Communist indoctrination, class indoctrination and particularly revolutionary tradition indoctrination, a great change was brought about also in the political and moral cast of the students.

Development of Ordinary Education

	1956-57	1960-61	1963-64
Public schools			
Number of schools	3,777	4,145	3,992
Number of students (1,000's)	1,508	957	994
Number of graduates (1,000's)	241	317	236
Lower secondary schools			
Number of schools	1,247	2,839	3,147
Number of students (1,000's)	445	1,031	839
Number of graduates (1,000's)	89	297	269

For the purposes of education and indoctrination for pre-school age children, over 500 more kindergartens were newly established during 1962 in such places as agencies, enterprise sites, streets, and farm villages.

In the field of ordinary education, along with the work of improving

and strengthening the qualitative composition of the instructors in this field, by way of measures for improving their quality, a number of kinds of work were carried out such as organizing short courses for indoctrination personnel and various types of example studies.

As of the end of 1963 the total number of kindergartens was 5,667 and the children comprised in them showed a gain of 12.3 percent over the previous year.

Numbers of Kindergartens and Kindergarten Children

	1960	1962	1963
Number of kindergartens	4,470	5,121	5,667
Number of kindergarten children	295,485	476,401	587,859

Technical Education. In 1963 the technical schools were expanded by 1,218 schools, and the upper secondary technical schools (daytime, night-time, correspondence) by 466 schools, so that in each gun there are established 4-5 technical schools and 1-2 upper secondary technical schools.

In particular, schools in which one studies while working on a job were expanded, so that the relative importance held by students in the schools in this field in the composition of the new students in the upper secondary technical schools in 1963 was at least 60 percent or more.

Thus the factories and enterprise sites of our country not only constitute bases for production but also constitute bases for the development of talented persons in the technical field.

The teachings given by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee on 29 July 1963 were accepted and at the technical schools and the upper secondary technical schools practice factories and practice farms and stock farms, and various types of experimental laboratories and research centers, were instituted in a splendid way, with the result that the material and technical foundations on which experimentation and practice could be carried out in a substantial way were further strengthened.

In consequence of the expansion of the network of the schools the number of students receiving technical education also conspicuously increased.

Development of Technical Education

	1960-61	1963-64
Technical schools		
Number of schools	855	1,218
Number of students (1,000's)	276	327
Upper secondary technical schools		
Number of schools	82	466
Number of students (1,000's)	11	145

In 1963 there were 15,436 students graduated from the technical schools and 23,695 students from the lower-secondary specialist schools

(lower secondary specialist schools existed up to 1963).

Higher Education. In our country as of the end of 1963 there were 214,000 college students learning advanced science and technology at 96 colleges.

Not only has the faculty strength of the colleges increased from 170 persons in 1946 to 9,200 persons today, but the qualitative composition thereof has been strengthened in an incomparable way.

Under the Ministry of Higher Education research academies have been established at 18 colleges. In particular, at a number of colleges, including Kim Il-so'ng University and Kim Ch'aek Industrial College, specially set-up teams of doctoral academies and research academies have been established and there are 29 scientific research institutes.

Development of Higher Education

	1956-57	1960-61	1962-63
Number of colleges	19	76	96
Number of college students (1,000's)	22	97	214
Of these, number of students studying while working on a job	6	48	149

The decision of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee on 6 May 1963 constituted an occasion for an epochmaking development in causing college work to evolve to a higher stage and improving the quality of the development of specialists.

Within the colleges the Party thought system became firmly established and the struggle to establish self-identity was strengthened; among the faculty and the students the struggle to adhere to the pure form of Marxist-Leninist doctrine and oppose modern revisionism was strengthened. Moreover, education discipline and the spirit of studies were better than they ever had been.

In the various schools the work was basically concluded of scrutinizing course plans and teaching outlines in an over-all way and adapting these to conform to the actual requirements of our country.

Moreover dogmatism was overcome and self-identity thoroughly established in the work of scientific research, with the result that a great contribution was made to resolving the scientific and technical problems that are presented in the practice of the construction of socialism.

Including such successes as the research by a research group at Kim Il-so'ng University relative to isoprene synthetic rubber, the research by a research group at Hamhu'ng Chemical Industry College relative to caustic soda, the establishment by a research group at Kim Ch'aek Industrial College of a method of continuous manufacture of steel with granulated iron revolving furnaces and their raising of the actual yield of zinc and cadmium with sulphurous acid gas, and the research relative to depthless foundations which was accomplished at the Construction College -- a number of successes were realized in the fields of natural science and social science by research groups at the various colleges.

In 1963 the various colleges provided the various fields of the people's economy with over 21,000 engineers and specialists.

Factory Colleges. The factory colleges which were newly established in 1960 have increased to 36 in number in the short period of three years, and in them, as of the end of 1963, over 25,000 laborer college students are receiving higher education.

For the factory colleges, even on the training charts, the key fields of the people's economy of our country such as machinery, electricity, mining, metals and chemistry occupy first place, and the students in these fields constitute 92 percent.

The factory colleges this year trained over 1,500 engineers.

The state is showing special consideration to the studies of the factory college students and from year to year is providing instructional materials and experimental apparatus on a timely basis, and at the factories is assuring in all sorts of ways all the conditions essential for their study.

Even considering just the P'yo'ngyang Factory College, for its five courses and eight instructorships it has 10 laboratories and research offices, including textile manufacturing, textile machinery, physics and chemistry, and it is training into technical workers over 700 laborers who are working in the factories and enterprise sites in the field of light industry within the city.

Even in just the year 1963, at the Ch'o'ngjin Factory College 141-, at the So'ngjin Factory College 121-, and at the So'nghu'ng Factory College 113 laborer college students became engineers possessed of specialized knowledge.

At the factory colleges education and production, and theory and practice, are closely joined together with the result that they represent a great material force in production activities.

Even at just the Ch'o'ngjin Factory College and the P'yo'ngyang Factory College, in the period of one year, there were introduced into production over 620 valuable ideas for technical improvement, including the introduction of automatic fabricating machines for fluids and rigid pot bricks and the increasing of the life of bearings by a system of lubrication.

Teacher Education. For the purpose of fulfilling the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the Political Committee of the Party Central

Committee on 29 July 1963 and before the plenary session of the Cabinet on 15 November 1963, the work continued to be strengthened of establishing strongly the ranks of the educational managers and improving the political and the scientific theory quality of the instructors. Along with this a number of actions were taken such as rearranging the organization of the courses and the content of the education to tie in with the training of instructors for the technical schools and upper secondary technical schools.

Thus in the teachers' colleges systematic training is being carried out for instructors for the various grades of schools, starting with the teachers in kindergartens.

Besides the foregoing, instructors are being trained also through short-term courses for teachers in the art category in the public schools and lower secondary schools.

The Party and government, for the purpose of improving and strengthening the work of training instructors for the technical schools and upper secondary technical schools, have organized special two-year classes in the teachers' colleges for the purpose of expanding to double-size the present scale of the entry of new students in the teachers' colleges and at the same time reeducating instructors presently on the job, to begin with the 1964-65 school year. Moreover, for the instructors presently on the job who will enter the special classes at the teachers' colleges there is being paid "state scholarship money paid to students in managerial training organs", and the various conditions essential to studying are being assured.

Correspondence Education. In accordance with Cabinet Decision Number 20: "Concerning the Carrying Out of Specialized Technical Education for Management Workers and Managers on the Job in State and Social Co-operative Organizations, Agencies and Enterprise Sites" (2 March 1962), on-the-job managerial courses have been established at 15 colleges and 138 upper secondary technical schools. Just to consider the number of college students comprised in the colleges under the Ministry of Higher Education as of the end of 1963, this represents close to 40 percent of all the college students under the Ministry.

The state is awarding to graduates of the correspondence on-the-job managerial courses at the colleges and upper secondary technical schools qualifications on the applicable course charts as engineers, assistant engineers and specialists.

In particular, in accordance with a decision of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee of 6 May 1963, for the purpose of further improving the quality of school administration work, faculty organization and content, applicable actions were taken such as establishing discipline and regulations for correspondence education and strengthening experimentation and practice in the specialized categories.

In the various college correspondence education networks, before the commencement of the school year summer work plans are presented to the students and the responsible officials of the agencies and enterprise sites and thereby assurance is made that there will be no obstacles to the organization of the work of the students and the production of the enterprise sites or to the over-all organization of the teaching at the colleges.

At the same time on-the-spot study guidance branch offices have been established to meet the special characteristics of each region, and the foundations for experimentation and practice have been laid down so as to make it possible to carry out on-the-spot study guidance without causing the students to become separated from production.

Adult Education. Workers' schools and workers' lower secondary schools which have worker adults as their object are being organized and operated extensively among the various agencies, enterprise sites, streets and co-operative farms.

Adult education, since the opening of schools on 1 December 1958 for the purpose of raising the level of general knowledge of the workers up to a level higher than that of graduates of lower secondary schools and thereby bringing about a further promotion of the technical and cultural revolution, has effected the graduation of several tens of thousands of workers each year.

Even in just the year 1962, at over 8,000 workers' schools and over 4,000 workers' lower secondary schools the graduation was effected of approximately 120,000 workers, and in 1963 far more workers were graduated than in the average years of the past period.

The Ministry of General Education, for the purpose of improving and strengthening the work of adult education, has devised a number of measures including, to start with, the organizing of "nationwide adult education study groups" having as their object full-time educational workers and heads of instruction departments who are being mobilized for adult education work, "nationwide education department head conferences", the work of rearranging the adult education curriculum, and the like. Moreover, it produced and provided teaching tools, fixtures, and over 100,000 copies of textbooks required in the workers' schools.

Science

In 1963 a number of actions were taken for the purpose of the rapid development of the work of scientific research.

For the purposes of establishing unified guidance systems in the fields of agricultural science work and medical science work and strengthening scientific research work the Cabinet of the Republic, by Standard Number 505 of 7 August 1963, reconstituted the agricultural science committees into agricultural science boards and organized a Farm Machinery Operations Research Center, the Kanggye Vegetable Research Center and sub-boards by region (P'yongyang, Haeju, Wonsan, Hyesan, Kyo'ngso'ng). Moreover, by Cabinet Decision Number 73 of 5 November the Medical Scientific Research Board was reconstituted as the Korean Medical Science Board.

On 7 February 1964 [sic] the Cabinet, for the purpose of guiding in a unified way the scientific research work of the agencies in the social science field, by its Decision Number 11, established the Social Science Board of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and divided the Economics and Law Research Center into the Economics Research Center and Law Research Center, and the Language and Literature Research Center into the Linguistics Research Center and the Literature Research Center.

On 20-22 March 1963 there was carried out a nationwide scientists' and technicians' conference. At the meeting discussion took place regarding the tasks of the scientists and the technicians for the purpose of the successful execution of the Seven-Year Plan.

Comrade Kim Il-sŏ'ng gave instructions at the meeting with regard to the direction of the scientific research work and the duties and tasks of the scientists and technicians.

Under the stimulus of a number of actions taken by the Party and Cabinet and the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-sŏ'ng, a number of successes were realized in scientific research work including the great achievements realized in research on the true situation of blood vessels.

Blood vessel research groups, with Professor Kim Pong-han, after having discovered the true situation of blood vessels for the first time in the world in 1961, caused research relative to this matter to be further intensified and developed by original methods in such a way as to verify in a basic way the whole appearance of the form of the blood vessel system and its function.

These research groups made clear in detail the minute histological composition of the structural matter (Pong-han bodies) and the tubular structural matter connecting them (Pong-han tubes) which had already been discovered in the circulation system, and the situation of their distribution, and discovered a number of new facts. The Pong-han bodies not only have a peculiar histological structure, but are distributed also on the surface layer of the skin, the deep layers of the subcutaneous tissue, and around the blood vessels, lymphatic vessels and the internal organs. Moreover the Pong-han tubes are distributed in an isolated situation around the arteries, veins and lymphatic vessels and even within them.

The blood vessel system was discovered also to have peculiar electro-biological features. It was demonstrated that the Pong-han bodies respond differently to different external and internal stimuli, and that they constitute sensitive tissue which is mutually connected with certain internal organs.

In the process of the study of the chemical composition of the content of the Pong-han tubes (Pong-han fluid) it was made clear that within the Pong-han tubes was included much nucleic acid, particularly desoxyribonucleic acid, and that this circulated in a certain direction. Thus it became clear that the true situation of the blood vessels is that they constitute a complete system for co-ordinating and uniformly connecting together the biochemical processes that lie at the foundation of living activity. All of this constitutes an enormous discovery that truly transcends the imagination of men.

The success of the research relative to the blood vessel system requires that a thoroughgoing restudy be made of the theories that have existed to date for explaining in a one-sided way the basic questions of the phenomena of life, including the mechanism of the co-ordination of living bodies, when the strict objective existence of the blood vessel system was not known. This achievement opens up a bright prospect for studying and making clear the basic problems lying ahead which are presented before the fields of modern biology and medicine, such as the differentiation of cells,

material regeneration, heredity, response phenomena of organisms, and the occurrence of diseases and their development, and moreover lights up a new dawn for resolving the problems of the health and longevity of human beings.

This great discovery constitutes a revolutionary event that has opened up a new phase in the development of modern biology and modern medicine and forms a monument in the history of science of the world.

Scientific Research Organs

The principal scientific research organs of our country are as follows:

Science Academy. Founded per Cabinet Decision Number 183 on 9 October 1952.

President: Kang Yo'ng-ch'ang

Research Agencies: Machinery Industry Laboratory, Mechanization and Automation Laboratory, Engineering Laboratory, Central Metals Laboratory, Central Fuels Laboratory, Silicates Laboratory, Hw'ang Sub-board (Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, Organic Chemistry Laboratory, Molecular Chemistry Laboratory, Central Analysis Center), Physical Science Laboratory, Biology Laboratory, Geology Laboratory, Geography Research Center.

Social Science Board. Founded per Cabinet Decision Number 11 adopted on 7 February 1964 on basis of decision of Political Committee of Korean Labor Party Central Committee (14 January 1964)

President: Ho' So'k-so'n

Research Agencies: Economics Research Center, Philosophy Research Center, Law Research Center, History Research Center, Archeology and Folklore Research Center, Linguistics Research Center, Literature Research Center, Classics Research Center. (Prior to the establishment of the Social Science Board, there existed six research centers in the social science field under the Science Academy, as follows: Economics and Law, Philosophy, History, Language and Literature, Archeology and Folklore, and Classics.)

Agricultural Science Board. In accordance with Cabinet Standard Number 505 of 7 August 1963 the Agricultural Science Committee was reconstituted as the Agricultural Science Board.

President: Kim Kye-hyo'n

Research Agencies: Agricultural Production Laboratory, Veterinary Science Laboratory, Zootechny Laboratory, Fodder Laboratory, Breeding Laboratory, Agronomy Laboratory, Farm Machinery Operation Laboratory, Kanggye Vegetable Laboratory, Fruit Laboratory, Sericulture Laboratory, Agricultural Economics Research Center.

Besides the foregoing sub-boards were newly organized in 1963 in P'y'o'ngyang, Haeju, Ho'nsan, Hyesan and Kyo'ngso'ng. Moreover, there exist experimental sites and under them area branch sites.

Medical Service Board. In accordance with Cabinet Decision Number 73 of 5 November 1963 the Medical Service Research Board (founded 16 June 1958) was reconstituted as the Korean Medical Service Board.

President: Hong Hak-kun

Research Agencies: Eastern Medicine Laboratory (11 laboratories, 200 accessory beds provided), Hygiene Laboratory (11 laboratories),

iology Laboratory (7 laboratories, 4 production workshops), Number 2 al Laboratory (6 laboratories), Blood Transfusion Laboratory (3 laboratories, stored blood section, blood supply section), Pharmacy Laboratory (2 laboratories, 2 medicinal herb testing sites), Mineral Springs Natural 1 Treatment Laboratory.

Construction Science Committee. Organized per Cabinet Decision 118 of 1961.

Chairman: Cho So'n-yo'ng

Research Agencies: Construction Science Committee Main Board, Building Construction Laboratory, Operations Mechanization Laboratory, Repairing Laboratory, Construction Materials Laboratory, Construction Economic and Standards Research Center, Construction Machinery Laboratory, Earthquake and Geology Laboratory, Standard Quantities Laboratory, Production Management Center, Central Testing Factory and seven other scientific laboratories under the Ministry.

MASS CULTURE

Clubs and Democratic Propaganda Rooms. As of the end of 1963 there were being operated on a normal basis in various places throughout the Republic 826 clubs, 203 more than in 1962, and 29,863 democratic propaganda rooms, 2,028 more than in 1962.

Of these the work team democratic propaganda rooms constituted 23,516.

In the various democratic propaganda rooms there were provided a combined total of 2,686,722 volumes of books, 92,100 musical instruments, 13,681 radios, and various other types of cultural entertainment materials, and the work of thought indoctrination for the workers and their cultural life were organized in all sorts of ways.

Libraries. In our country as of the end of 1963 there were being operated, with the National Central Library, 12 provincial (direct-jurisdiction cities) libraries, 178 city and gun (district [kuvo'k]) libraries and 37 children's libraries, a total of 228 mass libraries, and the number of books there ~~in~~ increased, from 5,884,000 copies in 1962 to 6,371,000 copies (exclusive of the books in the children's libraries), by 487,000 copies. Besides this, there have been established factory libraries (book rooms) at all of the factories and enterprise sites, with over 500 employees.

In 1963 there was newly constructed in P'yŏ'ngyang a magnificent National Central Library provided with 2,000 seats in a seven-story building with floor space of altogether 17,000 square meters, capable of housing 2,000,000 volumes of books.

In the National Central Library there are reading rooms in over 10 fields, such as a document reading room, a social science and cultural art reading room, a national classics reading room; and service facilities are provided including a 500-seat mass operations room provided with a stage and projection facilities.

The National Central Library suffered the loss of a huge quantity of books during the period of the last war, but

in the interval since then it has been furnished with replacements so that as of the end of 1963 it possesses a collection of 1,320,000 copies amounting to 34 times the quantity at the initial period of its establishment.

This library has formed connections with over 80 libraries in 43 countries of the world and is exchanging books with them on a normal basis, and is annually receiving approximately 4,000 items of foreign newspapers and magazines.

Even in just the document reading room there have been collected materials amounting to approximately 200,000 items or more relating to original ideas from various countries of the world, and there are over 100,000 copies of the precious national classics of our country. Among them are comprised the Tongu'i Chimun [Index of Eastern Medicine], printed with engraved wood in the middle part of the Koryo' era, which speaks of our country's everlasting publications history, the Hanno Kaerokkwo'n [meaning unknown], a book printed with movable type which has the oldest history in the world (beginning of Lee Dynasty)-books which recieved gold medals in the "International Book Art Exposition."

In the various classes of libraries various types of creative book loan operations are being organized for the convenience of readers such as "mail loans", "agency loans" and "on-the-spot loans."

The nationwide library workers' academic discussion meeting which was organized at the end of 1963 constituted an excellent occasion for bringing about improvement and development in library work.

Moreover, through short courses of training for workers in the children's libraries of the whole country and short courses of training for workers in the various college libraries and provincial (direct jurisdiction cities) libraries and city and gun (district) libraries, the quality and role of the library workers were raised higher.

Museums. In our country in 1963 there were 22 museums.

By way of central museums there are the Korean Revolutionary Museum, the National Central Historical Museum, the National Central Fine Arts Museum, the National Central Folklore Museum and the Sinch'o'n Museum, and by way of special museums the Poch'o'nbo Museum and the Myohyang-san Museum; and except for P'yo'ngan-namdo, every provincial seat has a historical museum. Besides the foregoing there are the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall, the Chung Kang-jin Memorial Hall and the Ko San-jin Memorial Hall.

The remains which the museums of the whole country collected at various places in 1963 amounted to over 12,000 items. In 1963 the committee for the rendering of congratulations on the 100th round of the return to Korea of Koreans in Japan, which had been organized by the Koreans in commercial and industrial work in Japan and other Koreans far and wide through-

out Japan, and the committee for the welcoming of the team from North and South Korea which participated in the men's and women's speed skating world championships tournament - sent back to the government of the republic precious cultural property which the Japanese imperialists had formerly taken as loot from our country: 310 items of classics and nearly 200 valuable remains (folding screens, ornaments, precious stone sculpture, poso'kpul, punch'et'ong, hwalt'ong [meaning unknown], [1 word illegible], shells and the like).

During this year, with the National Central Historical Museum presenting a supplemental display of remains of the Paleolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages, the National Central Fine Arts Museum presenting a new display of copyings from the mural paintings of Old Mound Number 3 at Anak, and the like, at the various museums the exhibition system was reorganized and the contents of the displays improved.

Poch'o'nbo Museum. (Total floor space over 2,800 square meters.) Occupying a position at the foot of the Karim-ch'o'n [River] which is a scene of the revolutionary war, this museum was opened on 4 June 1963 on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the victory in the Battle of Poch'o'nbo. Here are displayed in a systematic way the precious data relative to the armed struggle of resistance against the Japanese which was developed over the long period from the early days of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng down to the liberation of our country from the yoke of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists on 15 August 1945, particularly the Battle of Poch'o'nbo, the battle in the Musan area and the revolutionary activities of the Korean Federation for National Liberation.

Korean Revolution Museum. Founded on 1 August 1948 in accordance with the Party's policy relative to indoctrinating our workers and youth with the glorious revolutionary tradition inherited by the Korean Labor Party.

The museum, which is provided with modern facilities, as of the end of 1963 had materials consisting of close to 20,000 items of precious documents and remains and had on exhibit 1,500 display items.

The museum's display items have as their basis materials concerning the struggle for national liberation of the Korean people against foreign invaders and feudal rulers over the long historical period from the latter half of the 19th Century down to 15 August 1945, particularly the brilliant revolutionary tradition and the immortal historical achievements realized by our Party in the course of the armed struggle of resistance against the Japanese by the Korean Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng during the 1930's.

Here visitors study the abundant experience of the organized thought preparation leading to the founding of the Party by the Communists during the period of the armed struggle of resistance against the Japanese, the formation of the anti-

Japanese national unity front and the establishment of a people's political authority and a people's military force, and they learn of the lofty revolutionary spirit and people's work style and methods of the anti-Japanese resistance guerrilla fighters who struggled through all sorts of adversities and mountains of trials in fighting to victory over the Japanese imperialists.

The museum has branches at Comrade Kim Il-so'ng's birthplace and childhood home of Mangyo'ngtae and Ch'ilgol. Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall. The Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall, which was founded on 16 August 1953, is composed of eight halls such as: Heroes Hall, Operations Hall, Party Policies Work Hall, Chinese People's Voluntary Army Hall, Artillery Hall, Navy Hall, American Imperialist Atrocities Hall.

The memorial hall displays in a systematic way a great number of remaining materials reflecting the unlimited loyalty to Party and Fatherland, the indomitable revolutionary spirit and the mass heroism displayed by our people and the People's Army units in the struggle against American Imperialist aggressors during the period of the last war.

The memorial hall splendidly fulfills the function of a school in indoctrinating the masses of the people and the military personnel of the People's Army in socialistic patriotic thought.

In the 10-year period since its founding, over 4,000,000 persons have visited the memorial hall.

National Central Historical Museum. The National Central Historical Museum, which was founded on 1 December 1945, displays exhibits of a great number of historical remains from the period from the paleolithic age down to about the middle of the 19th Century according to primitive society (paleolithic period, bronze period), slave society, and feudal society (Three Kingdoms Period, Koryo' Period, Lee Dynasty Period).

In 1963 the museum presented a new further display of several dozen items of remains including chipped stone implements that were unearthed at So'p'ohangdong in Kulp'o-ri, Unggi-gun, Hamgyo'ng-bukto, and iron age remains that were excavated at Cho'ngbaek-tong in the Nangnang area of P'yo'ngyang City. Among the remains of which supplemental display was presented were comprised materials relating to the careers and activities of the encyclopedic scholar, Cho'ng Yag-yong of Tasan, and the pioneer of practical science, Lee Su-gwang of Chibong, and newly unearthed handwritten materials of Kim Cho'ng-hu'i of Ch'usa, who contributed greatly to the development of archaeology in our country.

At the same time the museum produced, restored to original form, and placed in show-cases the "Hu'mgyo'nggak" [meaning unknown] that constitutes the pride of the scientific and cultural inheritance from our country in the

15th Century, which for several hundred years had survived only in documents.

The number of visitors to the museum averages over 200,000 per year.

National Central Fine Arts Museum. (Founded 28 September 1954.) Displays in systematic order over 2,000 items among a great number of works of painting that were created during the time from the Koguryo' Period down to today.

Among the display items that show the eternal and radiant tradition of our painting are murals from the tomb of the Koguryo' king, Mi Ch'o'n, of about the middle of the 3rd Century (formerly called Old Mound Number 3 at Anak) and murals from an old mound at Kangso', and works by over 100 renowned painters of old, including Cho'ng So'n, who was one of the realistic painters who created national landscape paintings from the end of the 17th Century to the beginning of the 18th Century, Kim Hong-do, who reached the highest summit of painting in our country in the 18th Century, and Chang Su'ng-o'p, distinguished realistic painter of the latter half of the 19th Century.

Along with the foregoing there are displayed in the museum, in the way of works created since the Liberation, roughly over 500 items of superior Korean paintings, oil paintings, sculpture and industrial art works.

The museum is visited by an average of over 500 visitors per day.

National Central Folklore Museum. Founded in February 1956 with the mission of effecting the inheriting and development of the traditions which have been developed by our people in both the aspects of culture and fine style and indoctrinating our workers and youth in socialistic patriotic thought.

In the museum there are over 9,500 items of real goods, such as production tools, household appurtenances, living necessities, dress and ornaments, stationery, private art goods, and sporting goods, as well as records and documentary materials.

At this museum, which year by year collects and organizes many remains, there were newly collected in 1963 over 1,000 items of household furnishings, eating and drinking utensils, stationery, toilet articles, bureaus, Haeju small dinner tables and ink slabs.

Revolutionary War Scene Outfitting. In 1963, in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng, the homes in which Comrade Pak Tal, Comrade Ma Tong-hu'i and Comrade Lee Che-sun had lived were restored and the work was commenced of erecting bronze statues in the vicinity of the homes. On Comrade Ma Tong-hu'i's house lot at

Simp'o-ri in Unhu'ng-gun, Yanggang Province a memorial monument was set up.

During this year the memorial monument at P'osam-naru in Huch'ang-gun, Yanggang Province was rebuilt, and the environs of Kusanjin Memorial Hall and the revolutionary war scenes in the Hamgyo'ng-bukto zone were repaired and outfitted. For the purpose of providing for the convenience of visitors, a suspension bridge of 900 meters in length was installed over the span from Changgun-bong [peak] to the Paektu-san spring area, and at Imyo'ngsu and Samjiyo'n billets and restaurants furnished with 250 seats were constructed.

In 1963 there were brought into being revolutionary war scene management bureaus in the various provincial people's committees and five area control centers (Hyesan, Poch'o'n, Imyo'ngsu, Samjiyo'n, Taehu'ngdan) were established so as to oversee in a responsible way the work of research and the work of outfitting and managing the revolutionary war scenes.

Cultural Remains Preservation Work. During the period from June to October 1963 workers and social scientists of the concerned agencies under the Ministry of Culture, workers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of City Management and the Central Committee of the Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge and other specialized workers, in conjunction with members of specialized committees organized by province and inspection groups organized as city, gun or area units, re-inspected the revolutionary historical scenes, cultural remains, scenic spots and national monuments of the regions in question and performed outfitting work relative to ancient buildings, stone structures, ruins and the like. The number of cases reoutfitted in the process amounted to 5,721 cases and over 31,000 items.

The So'ngbul-sa [temple] which is a Koryo' [period] building at Cho'ngbang-san in Hwanghae-bukto, the Kahangnu in Anhyo'n-gun, Kangwo'n Province, the Paegunam at Myohyang-san in P'yo'ngan-bukto, the Kaesim-sa at Ch'ilbo-san in Hamgyo'ng-bukto, and other ancient buildings, ruined castles and cultural remains were splendidly repaired and outfitted; and the Such'ungsa and Hwajangam at Myohyang-san, the Pongung at Hamhu'ng, the Kyo'ngso'ng south gate in Kyo'ngso'ng-gun, Hamgyo'ng-bukto, the P'yohun-sa at Ku'mgang-san and other ancient buildings were beautifully reconditioned.

Excavation. At So'p'ohang-dong in Kulp'o-ri, Unggi-gun, Hamgyo'ng-bukto, where exploratory work was commenced in 1947, there were excavated near the boundary between a sandy soil layer (thickness 75 centimeters) and a red-colored muddy layer (thickness 1 meter), underneath the Neolithic period cultural layer, three chipped stone implements, and in the red-

colored muddy layer one calcite stone implement and one stone implement on which there was evidence that a sharp edge had been put on the edge of one fragment of a bluish-green stone.

These stone implements made of quartz and bloodstone are considered to date from the latter part of the Paleolithic period over 10,000 years ago. The excavators applied to the users of these remains which have peculiar forms differing from those of the Paleolithic period of Europe the name "Kulp'o culture."

By the discovery of the "Kulp'o culture" the views of the government-patronized scholars of the Japanese imperialists to the effect that in Korea there were no inhabitants in the Paleolithic period and that it was only in the Neolithic period that men who came in from another area made the beginnings of a history - have been conclusively refuted.

At the base of the road that goes from Sojae-ri in Chunghwa-gun, P'yo'ngan-namdo to Kangnam-gun a dwelling place of the primitive period having a form 9 meters in length and 12 meters in width [sic] was discovered. Here were unearthed stone axes, fragments of earthenware, tolmang [meaning unknown] and other living tools of primitive people.

In the vicinity of the Imwo'n Reservoir on the northern side of the Yongso'ng District of P'yo'ngyang a five-story stone pagoda of the early part of the Koryo' period (external form: four-sided, height: 2.23 meters, width: 1 meter, building stone: granite) was found.

At a point approximately one kilometer down from the mud castle on the bank of the Taedong-gang in the Nangnang District of P'yo'ngyang City there have been found remains of the Ancient Korean period such as narrow brass daggers, iron spears, pistol-shaped and mushroom-shaped wagon fittings, horses' head-band buttons and horse harness and furnishings.

Ch'o'llima Industrial and Agricultural Exhibit Hall.
(Established 27 September 1956.) Exhibited are over 12,000 items of various types of display goods to show off the correctness of our Party's self-reliant national economy construction line, which has been carried out under the revolutionary banner of rebirth through one's own efforts, and the brilliant creative power of our people.

The exhibit hall, which is constituted around the three halls- Hall Number 1 (heavy industry field), Hall Number 2 (agricultural field) and Hall Number 3 (light industry field) - with the arrival of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic, has effected the new supplemental furnishing of an all-purpose closed freight car, a 100-horsepower air compressing machine, a 75-horsepower large caterpillar tractor, an automatic copying huraitsu'ban [meaning unknown], and a great number of other products of heavy industry, agriculture and light industry, and real articles, models and photographs in the fisheries field and the

education, culture and health fields.

The number of visitors to this exhibit hall in 1963 showed an increase of 106 percent in comparison with the previous year.

Besides this there are also permanent industrial and agricultural exhibit halls in P'yo'ngan-bukto, Hwanghae-namdo, Hamgyo'ng-bukto, Chagang and Yanggang Provinces.

The Yanggang Province Industrial and Agricultural Exhibit Hall was opened on the occasion of the 18th Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

Mothers' Exhibit Hall. (Founded 1 November 1961.) Comprised of Hall Number 1 (general information and care of children up to period of day nursery), Hall Number 2 (care of children from period of kindergarten to period of beginning lower secondary school), and Hall Number 3 (mothers' indoctrination).

At the end of 1963 materials concerning Chief of State Kim Il-so'ng's childhood days and the activities of children's unit members and materials concerning class indoctrination and nutritional management for sons and daughters numbering 418 items had been added, so that in all 772 items of photographs, drawings, models and the like were on display.

The exhibit hall is rendering assistance in the son-and-daughter indoctrination of mothers through such things as organizing group visits by village and district and by production unit, roving lectures and round-table discussions with mothers.

Ch'o'llima Exhibit Hall. At the Ch'o'llima Exhibit Hall which was opened on 14 September 1963 displays are exhibited of over 1,480 items of photographs, sketches, sculptured articles and experience data that show the whole story of the Ch'o'llima movement in our country.

The exhibit hall is divided into a book shop, a Communist indoctrination hall, a technical reformation hall, a technical [sic] management and operation hall, and a general hall.

In the book shop are displayed various types of charts, drawings, and the like which show in a general way the brilliant historical process up to the genesis of the Ch'o'llima movement and introduces, field by field, the grand tasks of the Seven-Year Plan.

The Communist indoctrination hall is constituted of display articles that show the Ch'o'llima work teams as Communist schools; the technical reformation hall - the life of the Ch'o'llima work teams as the pioneers and shock troops of the technical reformation; and the enterprise management and operation hall - the appearance of the new life of the Ch'o'llima standard-bearers all performing activities as the proprietors of enterprise management.

Theaters and Cinemas. In 1963 additional establishment was effected of 21 theaters and cinemas, so that in the northern half of the Republic as of the end of this year there were 21 theaters and 561 cinemas in operation. In comparison with 1962 the number of theaters had increased to 110.5 percent, the number of cinemas by 105.6 percent, and the number of seats in theaters and cinemas from 270,555 to 271,946.

Besides the foregoing there were also constructed in 1963 many cultural facilities for workers and youths.

Student-Youth Palace. This palace, which amounts to a site area of 110,000 square meters and a floor area of 47,500 square meters, was opened on the occasion of the first Students' Day on 30 September 1963 as a grand hall of science, culture and art for our country's students and youths and a strategic point for their Communist indoctrination.

This palace, which is almost twice the size of the P'yo'ngyang Great Theater, is composed of a tower-type building of 12 stories (height: 44.8 meters), a main building of five stories, a theater building of 7 stories (number of seats: 1,500) and a building that makes a roof of semi-circular shape formed of double curved-surface membranous construction to a height of 13.5 meters.

Within the palace, including large rooms capable of accommodating 2-800 persons and rooms that are like school classrooms, too, there are in all 414 rooms, large and small, and there is also a library with a collection of 100,000 volumes and a reading room of 200 seats.

In the eight departments of the Student-Youth Palace - the indoctrination, art, physical culture, fine arts, science and technology, animal and plant research, mass work, and work method research departments - are comprised over 70 research seminars comprehending all of the fields of the people's economy.

Art Circle. In our country's factories, enterprise sites, co-operative farms, schools and city and gun seats of administration over 170 night art schools, and in various provinces winter-time farm village art circle leaders' lecture centers, are in operation on a normal basis.

During 1963 over 12,000 workers completed prescribed courses in basic theory of music, dancing theory, dramatic theory, and creative writing exercises, and became art circle leaders.

As of the end of 1963 the number of the various types of art circle organizations that were organized centered around production units had increased from 93,900 at the end of 1962 to 112,210.

In them were comprised over 2,032,000 circle members who had a predisposition for art and were exemplary in

production.

The circle members overcame mysticism and negativism in their creation of works of art and created a great number of novel and original works.

This was clearly shown by the works that were set up in the various types of art festival stands in 1963 and the results of the announcement of prizes for literary and artistic works that were organized in the various fields.

Even in just the announcement of scenario prizes that was organized by the Ministry of Culture the responding works by the laborers, farmers and other workers in the various fields of the people's economy amounted to over 420 items.

HEALTH

In 1963 the state paid out some 18.9 percent more health work funds than in the preceding year for the work of the promotion of good health and medical care and prevention for the people.

Thus during this year health and hygiene facilities underwent expanded outfitting and preventive medical care work was further developed, with the result that free medical care service for the people was further improved.

In the health field in 1963 work was actively developed for the purpose of carrying out the advanced medical care service system that is the system of areas under the charge of physicians, which was presented by the 4th Congress of the Korean Labor Party.

In the health field during this year, too, on the basis of our Party's preventive medicine policy, hygienic and epidemic prevention work was strengthened and, as a result of the continued expansion of specialist medical care assistance to the inhabitants, public health work was made to penetrate more deeply among the masses, and the qualitative content of medical care assistance was conspicuously improved.

During 1963 the teachings which Comrade Kim Il-so'ng gave before the Ch'angso'ng joint conference of regional Party and economic workers were accepted and the movement to create model hygiene workers was developed as an all-mass movement so that all the workers became better ordered with respect to hygiene culture.

In particular, this year research groups, including Professor Kim Pong-han, published new results of their research relative to the blood vessel system which constitutes a tremendous achievement in the history of the development of biology and medical science in the world.

Health Facilities. In 1963 the health facilities network not only underwent expansion with new facilities but also was put in better order.

Growth of Health Facilities Network
(1956=100)

	1960	1962	1963
No. of in-patient agencies	143	165	171
No. of beds	181	249	266
No. of out-patient agencies	324	344	349
No. of sections	274	334	358
No. of people's pharmacies	207	292	274
No. of maternity & child care agencies	32.5 times	28 times	28.6 times
Of these, no. of day nurseries	34 times	30 times	30 times
No. of seats	60 times	89 times	111 times

Note: The number of people's pharmacies has been reduced through consolidation into general pharmacies, but their qualitative content has been conspicuously improved.

During this year 19 in-patient medical care agencies and 70 out-patient medical care agencies were newly established, and in the medical care agencies 3,133 new beds were installed. In comparison with 1962 the number of in-patient medical care agencies this year increased to 104 percent, the number of out-patient medical care agencies to 102 percent, and the number of hospital beds to 107 percent. The number of hospitals increased from 516 the previous year to 535 as of the end of 1963, and in the same period the number of industrial clinics increased to 108.8 percent and the number of farm village clinics to 100.4 percent. Also during this year additional establishment took place of many pediatric wards and maternity facilities at the city and gun hospitals.

In 1963, with state funds, 181,000 cubic meters of hospitals and clinics underwent major remodeling and their equipment was modernized.

As of the end of 1963 the number of day nurseries in our country amounted to 6,704 and the number of seats therein to 728,258; in comparison with the previous year the day nurseries had increased by 66 and the number of seats by 146,294.

Training of Health Workers. In our country as of the end of 1963 health workers were being trained at medical colleges, higher level medical schools, medical schools and 10 health manager training centers in the various provinces.

Many health workers were trained in 1963, 100, in connection with the carrying out of the advanced medical care service system that is the system of areas under the charge of physicians. During this year 3,179 doctors and associated doctors were turned out by the medical colleges and

the higher-level medical schools. Also over 1,020 doctors and associate doctors received reeducation in the reeducation department of P'yo'ngyang Medical College and the health manager training centers in the various provinces, and over 310 Eastern medicine doctors received reeducation in Eastern medicine manager training centers (1-year and 6-month classes).

During 1963, through technical qualification determination examinations 913 health workers on the job received qualification as doctors and associate doctors, 715 -- qualification as nurses, and 2,384 -- qualification as nursery workers.

Thus during this year, in comparison with 1962, the doctors increased to 112.9 percent, associate doctors to 115.1 percent, Eastern medicine doctors to 152.6 percent, druggists to 145.9 percent, pharmacists to 113.9 percent, midwives to 123.3 percent, nurses to 111.9 percent and nursery workers to 106.6 percent.

Increase in Health Workers
(1956=100)

	1958	1961	1963
Doctors	132	257	372.0
Eastern medicine doctors	271	23 times	15.8 times
Druggists	159	248	408
Associate doctors	131	230	266
Midwives	383	588	620
Nurses	143	294	291
Nursery workers		16.3 times	20.9 times
Pharmacists	137	193	179

Note: For nursery workers, 1958=100.

As a result of the extensive training of the medical care workers the number of doctors and associate doctors per 10,000 population grew from 1.1 in 1946 to 15.8 in 1963.

Hygiene and Epidemic Prevention. For the purpose of further strengthening the work of hygiene and epidemic prevention in accordance with the epidemic prevention medical policy of the Korean Labor Party, in 1963 a Central Hygiene and Epidemic Prevention Center was newly organized and the hygiene and epidemic prevention sections were removed from the gun hospitals, and gun hygiene and epidemic prevention centers organized; and the hygiene and epidemic prevention agency workers were conspicuously augmented. The number of doctors in the hygiene and epidemic prevention agencies, taking the year 1959 as 100, increased to 171.3 percent in 1962 and 215.1 percent in 1963.

During this year the hygiene and epidemic prevention workers concentrated their energies on further strengthening labor sanitation and food sanitation and preventing acute infectious diseases.

The movement to create model hygiene guns, which was commenced in August 1962, was actively developed to a higher level on a nationwide basis in 1963.

As a result, our country's cities and farm villages were put in better order with respect to hygiene culture, and as of the end of this year 124 guns (districts) had received the designation of "model hygiene gun (district)."

In 1963 various types of epidemic prevention drugs representing an increase to 145.5 percent in comparison with the previous year were produced and supplied so that periodic epidemic prevention vaccinations were carried out for all the inhabitants. In particular, the struggle to prevent acute infectious diseases, including the measles, whooping cough and epidemic influenza, was further strengthened.

The hygiene and epidemic prevention agencies took charge of the various day nurseries and carried out the work of physical examinations for all of the children in the nurseries once every two months so as to institute appropriate epidemic prevention measures on a timely basis.

The voluntary measles immunization which our country created for the first time in the world continued to be widely carried out in 1963, too, and drugs for the prevention of a measles epidemic were produced and introduced so that great success was achieved in the prevention of measles. And during this year, too, regular tuberculosis prevention inoculations were performed for 1,200,000 with BCG produced within the country.

As a result of the strengthening of the hygiene and epidemic prevention work the rate of incidence of various types of acute infectious diseases diminished conspicuously.

Medical Care-Prevention and Maternity-Child Care. In 1963 the various levels of medical care and prevention agencies improved their medical care and prevention work in conformity with the requirements of actual developments and brought medical care assistance closer to the inhabitants; all the while it turned its brunt to the struggle against disease with a relatively high rate of incidence and at the same time it made effort to effect the rapid recovery of chronic invalid patients.

During this year, in P'yo'ngyang and the various other cities two or three tong (li) clinics were combined and reconstituted as general clinics, the medical care equipment was put in better order, and a system of districts under the charge of pediatric doctors was put into effect on a priority basis.

Also, for the purpose of rendering more specialized medical care assistance to the people the scope of specialized medical care assistance was expanded and the qualitative level thereof raised; during this year, in comparison with 1962, the number of outpatient visits to specialists was increased to 111.8 percent and the number of beds in specialization to 102 percent.

In our country today internal medicine and surgery and the various other specialties such as pediatrics, gynecology, Eastern medicine and dentistry are established even down to the farm village gun hospitals, and the inhabitants are receiving specialized medical care assistance based on a high order of technology.

In 1963 the number of occurrences of medical care assistance in the year's period per single inhabitant rose from 8.9 times in the previous year to 9.2 times.

In 1963 Eastern medicine continued to undergo development so that under such medical care highly valuable successes were realized. During this year new needle treatment methods and medicinal needle treatment methods were introduced into the clinics so that patients of a number of diseases could be effectively treated. Ophthalmological research groups, by a method of injecting one type of medicine into special needle-insertion points that have an intimate connection with the function of the eyes and a method of stimulating with a needle, effected splendid cures of patients with withering of the optic nerve, and achieved new successes in the treatment of stomach and duodenal ulcers which are difficult to cure with modern medicine. Moreover, in the treatment of lymphatic tuberculosis new successes were achieved by a method of amalgamated treatment using the tuberculosis-resisting drugs which represent the method of treatment of the new medicine -- isoniazid or p'ujibazid [Korean phonetic] -- together with "ch'ilbohwan" [meaning unknown], and patients with high blood-pressure, sporadic kwejo', Infantile paralysis huyujung, bowel inflammation and chronic hepatitis were cured in a splendid way with Eastern medicine methods.

Through the struggle to fulfill the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il-sung before the nationwide health worker enthusiasts' meeting in 1961 the technical level of the health workers rose higher and a high moral sense of responsibility and Communist fine style with respect to human life were manifested to a high degree, with the result that many "incurable diseases" were cured.

During the period following the nationwide health worker enthusiasts' meeting (7 June 1961) until the end of 1963, starting with the cure of over 38,400 persons whose lives had been imperiled, 2,251 deaf and dumb persons and 9,229 cripples and hunchbacks and patients suffering pain on

account of the deformity of their limbs were sought out and completely cured. Also 4,485 blind persons or patients with severe difficulties with their eyesight were completely cured.

In our country special attention is devoted to the protection of mothers and children. In 1963, too, for the purpose of providing more satisfactorily for the convenience of working women as they participate in the construction of socialism and social and political life, the network of kindergartens and day nurseries was expanded and outfitted; in comparison with 1962 the number of kindergartens increased to 123 percent and the number of seats in day nurseries to 184.6 percent; the number of children comprised in this network was 1,320,000.

Our country's working women are assured of a paid leave of absence of 77 days extending before and after childbirth, and all the pregnant women receive free of charge the benefits of child-bearing assistance.

In 1963, too, the maternity and pediatric wards continued to be augmented; the number of pediatric outpatient visits was increased to 157.1 percent over a like previous period.

In particular, for the purpose of preventing childhood infectious diseases and promoting the health of the children in a satisfactory way, inoculations were carried out on a regular basis with various epidemic-preventing drugs, including vaccination.

Production and Supply of Medical Equipment and Supplies.
In 1963 the medicine manufacturing and medical equipment industry was further developed, so that the quantity of production thereof was increased and the types of items became greater in number. During this year the types of medical equipment were increased to 2.5 times the number in 1962.

In consequence of the development of the medicine manufacturing industry the production of isoniazid was resolved with domestic raw materials, and in the manufacturing of biologicals an economical continuous-type exuding-atomizing method was introduced so as to bring about the development of biologicals in the form of medicines.

In the production of medical supplies in 1963 an increase took place in the quantities of production and the types of k'allenusu drugs, including various kinds of long-lasting drugs and antibiotics.

Growth in Quantities of Production of Medical Supplies

	1956	1962	1963
Antibiotics	---	100	4.4 times
K'allenusu drugs	100	4.9 times	5.1 times
Compound medicines	100	15.8 times	15.9 times

During this year, beginning with the neuralgia remedy roimajon /phonetic approximation/, many new highly effective medical supplies were produced such as stomach ulcer powder, hydrated aluminum k'el /meaning unknown/, the intestinal germicide hwo'llot'an, respiratory stimulants and ch'it'ich'in, the blood-pressure reducer rutchin, and nitrate of sek'orenin.

In 1963 the number of types of medical supplies increased to 104 percent in comparison with the previous year.

In 1963, in consequence of the development of biological medicine work there were newly organized in P'yo'ngyang City and the various provinces (Kaeso'ng City) biological medicine control centers, and in the various cities /and/ (districts) guns, branches of these centers.

During this year the types of medicinal herbs cultivated increased to 109 percent in comparison with 1962 and it was made possible to produce further within the country 20 types of biological medicines such as liquorice, ginger, salvia, turmer'c /ulgu'm/, turmeric /kanghwang/ and cho'khasuo. On account of the expansion of the cultivating of medicinal herbs and the increasing of the collection of naturally growing biological medicines, market items in biological medicines in 1963 were increased to 103.2 percent in comparison with the previous year. Of these the quantities of trade in important types such as tanggwi, ch'o'ngung, chihwang, sanyak and Schizandra chinesis increased conspicuously.

In 1963 certain of the people's pharmacies were combined into general pharmacies and their equipment was strengthened, and the medical goods supply network was outfitted in better order.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESS

News: The Korean Central News Company publishes the daily Choson Chugang T'ongsin /Korean Central News/, the daily Sajin T'ongsin /Photographic News/, the daily Yo'ngmun T'ongsin /English News/, the thrice-monthly Choson Sosik /Korean News/ (Russian, English text), and the Choson Chugang Nyo'ngam /Korean Central Yearbook/.

The Korean Central News Company receives and reports the news of various countries, including the Soviet Union's Tass News and the Chinese People's Republic's "New China News", and at the same time carries out overseas broadcasts (English teletype broadcast according to the various directions and facsimile broadcasts and photographic broadcasts to Japan) and regional broadcasts beamed at the various regions of the Republic.

Hours of Teletype and Photographic Broadcasting

Direction of Broadcasting	Hours of Teletype (Photographic Broadcasting)
Asia	1400-1600
	1900-2100
	0100-0300
	(2130-2230)
Africa	1700-1830
	2300-2430
	0400-0530
	(0600-0700)
Europe	1430-1600
	2130-2300
	0130-0300
	(2330-2430)
America	1630-1800
	1930-2100
	0700-0830
	(0930-1030)
Facsimile Broadcast to Japan	1000-1300

Regional Transmissions (Beamed at Various Provinces)	1600-1900
	2100-2200
	1000-1700
	1600-2000

Broadcasting. On 15 February 1963 there was concluded at Havana, between the Korean Central Broadcasting Commission and the Cuban Republic's Revolutionary Television Broadcasting Station, an agreement concerning mutual co-operation in the field of television and radio broadcasting.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Commission is exchanging with the broadcasting commissions of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist camp states materials such as pertain to regular exchange broadcasts, art and literature, music, press and propaganda matter, and is exchanging broadcast materials also with a number of other countries in Asia and Africa including Japan, Indonesia Ghana and Finland [sic].

Broadcasting Frequencies of Regional Broadcasting Stations

Name of Broadcasting Station		Frequency
P'yo'ngan-bukto	Sinu'iju	860 kc
P'yo'ngan-bukto	Ch'ungso'ng	990 kc
Changang-do	Kanggye	1335 kc
Hwanghae-namdo	Haeju	1045 kc
Hwanghae-bukto	Sariwo'n	725 kc
Kangwo'n-do	Ho'nsen	850 kc
Hamgyo'ng-namdo	Hamhung	1000 kc
Hamgyo'ng-bukto	Ch'o'ngjin	1300 kc
Hamgyo'ng-bukto	Hoeryo'ng	1140 kc
Hamgyo'ng-bukto	Kyo'ngwo'n	935 kc
Yanggang-do	Hyesan	1285 kc
Kaesong City	Kaesong	605 kc

Newspapers. In our country there exist various types of central newspapers, including the Nodong Sinmun [Labor Newspaper] and the Minju Choso'n [Democratic Korea], the regional newspapers that are being published in the various provinces (and Kaesong City) and the workshop newspapers that are being published in the production enterprise sites and state-operated ranches.

The principal newspapers being published in our country as of the end of 1963 are as follows:

Nodong Sinmun [Labor Newspaper], organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, published by the Nodong Sinmun Company.

Minju Choso'n [Democratic Korea], organ of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, published by the Minju Choso'n Company.

P'yo'ngyang Sinmun [P'yo'ngyang Newspaper], published by the P'yo'ngyang Sinmun Company.

Nodong Sinmun [Labor Newspaper], organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, published by the Nodong Sinmun Company.

Minju Choso'n [Democratic Korea], organ of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, published by the Minju Choso'n Company.

P'yo'ngyang Sinmun [P'yo'ngyang Newspaper], published by the P'yo'ngyang Sinmun Company.

Nodong Ch'o'ngnyo'n [Labor Youth], organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Youth Federation of Korea, published by Nodong Ch'o'ngnyo'n Company.

Nodongja Sinmun [Laborers' Newspaper], organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Labor of Korea, published by the Nodongja Sinmun Company.

Kyowo'n Sinmun [Teachers' Newspaper], organ of the Ministry of Ordinary Education and the Central Committee of the Federation of Labor of the Educational, Cultural, Health and Public Service Personnel of Korea, published by the Kyowo'n Sinmun Company.

Munhak Sinmun [Literature Newspaper], organ of the Central Committee of the Federation of Writers of Korea, published by the Munhak Sinmun Company.

Choguk Tongil [Fatherland Unification], organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, published by the Choguk Tongil Company.

Sonyo'n Sinmun [Young People's Newspaper], published by the Labor Youth Publishing Company.

Regional daily newspapers: P'yo'ngnam Ilbo [P'yo'ngan-namdo Daily], P'yo'ngbuk Ilbo [P'yo'ngan-bukto Daily], Hwangnam Ilbo [Hwanghae-namdo Daily], Hwangbuk Ilbo [Hwanghae-bukto Daily], Chagang Ilbo [Changang-do Daily], Hambuk Ilbo [Hamgyo'ng-bukto Daily], Hamnam Ilbo [Hamgyo'ng-namdo Daily], Kangwo'n Ilbo [Kangwo'n-do Daily], Yanggang Ilbo [Yanggang-do Daily], Kaesong Sinmun [Kaesong City Newspaper].

Journals. In our country, as of the end of 1963, there were published such periodical publications as over 20 journals in the social science field, including Ku'llloja [Worker] and Ch'o'llima [Thousand-li Horse], over 20 journals in the natural and technical science field, including Cho'llyo'k [Electric Power] and Taejung Kwahak [Science for the Masses], journals in the literature and art field, including Choso'n Munhak [Korean Literature], and journals for overseas propaganda use including Onu'r-u'i Choso'n [Korea Today].

The principal journals being published as of the end of 1963 are as follows:

Journals in the Social Science Field.

Ku'llloja (semi-monthly), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, published by the Ku'llloja Company.

So'ndongwo'n [Agitator] (semi-monthly), published by the So'ndongwo'n Company.

Cho'ngch'i Chisik [Political Knowledge] (semi-monthly), Published by the Korean Labor Party Publishing Company.

Ch'o'llima (monthly), published by the Mass Culture Publishing Company.

Choso'n Yo'so'ng [Korean Women] (monthly), organ of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Federation of Korea, published by the Choso'n Yo'so'ng Company.

Nodongja [Laborer] (monthly), organ journal of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Labor of Korea, published by the Federation of Labor Publishing Company.

Ch'o'ngnyo'n Saenghwal [Youth Life] (monthly), journal of the Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Youth Federation of Korea, published by the Labor Youth Publishing Company.

Sonyo'ndan [Young People's Group] (monthly); Sae Sedae [New Generation] (monthly), student journals of the Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Youth Federation of Korea, published by the Labor Youth Publishing Company.

Kukche Saenghwal [International Life] (semi-monthly), published by the Kukche Saenghwal Company.

Ch'eyuk [Physical Culture] (monthly), published by the Ch'eyuk Publishing Company.

So'ndongwo'n Such'o'n [Agitator's Notebook] (semi-monthly), published by the Traffic [Kyot'ong] Publishing Company.

Choso'n Up'yo [Korean Stamps] (every other month), published by the Communications [Ch'esin] Publishing Company.

Hwasal [Arrow] (monthly), published by the So'ndongwo'n Company.

Hwabo [Pictorial] (monthly), published by the Choso'n Hwabo Company.

Yuch'iwo'n [Kindergarten] (monthly); Inmin Kyoyuk [People's Education] (monthly); Kisul Kyoyuk [Technical Education] (monthly) -- organ journals of the Ministry of Ordinary Education and the Central Committee of the Federation of Educational, Cultural, Health and Public Service Personnel, published by the Kyowo'n Sinmun Company.

Kodu'ng Kyoyuk [Higher Education] (monthly), organ journal of the Ministry of Higher Education and the Central Committee of the Federation of Educational, Cultural, Health and Public Service Personnel.

Kyo'ngje Chisik [Economic Knowledge] (monthly), published by the Korean Labor Party Publishing Company.

Sao'p [Work] (monthly), organ journal of the Ministry of Work and the Central Committee of the Federation of Light Industry Laborers, published by the Ministry of Work.

Chaejo'ng Ku'myung [Finance and Monetary Circulation] (monthly), organ journal of the Ministry of Finance, published by the Ministry of Finance.

Kwahagwo'n T'ongbo [Science Academy Bulletin] (every other month), published by the Science Academy Publishing Company.

Yo'ksa Kwahak [Historical Science] (every other month), organ journal of Social Scientists' Historical Research Institute, published by the Social Scientists' Publishing Company.

Choso'n O'hak [Korean Linguistics] (quarterly), organ journal of the Social Scientists' Linguistic Research Institute, published by the Social Scientists' Publishing Company.

Kyo'ngje Yo'ngu [Economic Research] (quarterly), organ journal of the Social Scientists' Economic Research Institute, published by the Social Scientists' Publishing Company.

Journals in the Natural and Technical Science Field.

Cho'lllyo'k (monthly); So'kt'an Kongo'p Coal Industry (monthly), organ journals of the Electric Power and Coal Industry Ministry, published by the Heavy Industry Publishing Company.

Ku'msok Kongo'p Metal Industry (monthly); Kwango'p Mining Industry (monthly); Hwahak Kongo'p Chemical Industry (monthly) -- organ journals of the Metal and Chemical Industry Ministry, published by the Heavy Industry Publishing Company.

Kigye Kongo'p Machinery Industry (monthly), organ journal of the Machinery Industry Committee, published by the Heavy Industry Publishing Company.

Imo'p Forestry (monthly), organ journal of the Forestry Ministry, published by the Forestry Publishing Company.

Ko'inch'uk-kwa Ko'nsol Building and Construction (monthly), organ journal of the National Construction Committee and the Korean Builders' Federation, published by the Construction Publishing Company.

Pangjik Kongo'p Textile Industry (monthly); Singnyo Kongo'p Food Industry (monthly) -- organ journals of the Light Industry Committee, published by the Light Industry Publishing Company.

Choso'n Susan Korean Marine Products (monthly), organ journal of the Marine Products Ministry, published by the Marine Products Publishing Company.

Nongo'p Kisul Agricultural Technology (monthly); Suu'i Chi'uksan Veterinary Science and Livestock Breeding (monthly); Hyo'ptong Nonmin Co-operative Farmers (monthly) -- organ journals of the Agricultural Committee, published by the Agricultural Publishing Committee.

Kyot'ong Unsu Traffic and Transportation (monthly), organ journal of the Traffic Ministry, published by the Traffic Publishing Company.

Ch'esin Communications (monthly), organ journal of the Ministry of Communications and the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea, published by the Communications Publishing Company.

Choso'n U'ihak Korean Medicine (monthly), organ journal of the Ministry of Health, published by the Medical Publishing Company.

Taejung Kwahak (monthly), organ journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge, published by the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge Publishing Company.

Saengmurhak Biology (quarterly); Suhak kwa Mulli Mathematics and Physics (quarterly); Ku'msok Metals (quarterly); Hwahak kwa Hwahak Kongo'p Chemistry and Chemical Industry (every other month); Punso'k Hwahak Analytical Chemistry (quarterly); Kisul Kwahak Technical Science (quarterly) -- published by the Science Academy Publishing Company.

Journals in the Literature and Art Field.

Choso'n Munhak (monthly); Ch'o'ngnyo'n Munhak Youth Literature (monthly); Adong Munhak Juvenile Literature (monthly) -- organ journals of the Central Committee of the Federation of Writers of Korea, published by Literature and Art General Publishing Company.

Choso'n Misul Korean Fine Arts (quarterly), organ journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Artists, published by the Literature and Art General Publishing Company.

Choso'n U'mak [Korean Music] (every other month), organ journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Musicians, published by the Literature and Art General Publishing Company.

Choso'n Yesul [Korean Art] (monthly), organ journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Theatrical Personnel, published by the Literature and Art General Publishing Company.

Choso'n Yo'ngwa [Korean Films] (monthly), organ journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Film Personnel, published by the Literature and Art General Publishing Company.

Sso'k'u'rwon [Circle Personnel] (monthly), published by the Mass Culture Publishing Company.

Journals in the Overseas Propaganda Field.

Onu'r-u'i Choso'n (monthly - published in Japanese, English and French); Sae-Choso'n [New Korea] (monthly - published in Russian and Chinese); the pictorial Choso'n [Korea] (monthly - published in Japanese, Russian, Chinese, English and French) -- published by the Foreign Language Publishing Company.

Aside from the foregoing there were published by the various publishing companies and ministries and organs 25 categories of publications such as: Tong Haksul [Party Studies], Cho'ngmu-wo'n [Political Affairs Personnel], Ch'o'rhak Yo'ngu [Philosophical Research], Munhak Yo'ngu [Literary Research], Choso'n Kija [Korean News Reporter], Nodong Haengjo'ng [Labor Administration], Mo'llim Chisik [Garden Knowledge], Kisang-gwa Sumun [Original Ideas and Sumun (meaning unknown)], Choso'n Yaghak [Korean Pharmacology], Simunhak [Poetic Literature] and Ku'ngmunhak [Dramatic Literature].

Books. In 1963, with 90 books on the subject of class indoctrination to start with, some 179 items more than in the previous year or 1,022 books, with over 24,855,000 copies, were published of such types as anti-revisionist indoctrination materials, books essential to the technical and cultural revolution, and national classics and Marxist classics.

In 1963, with one volume of Kim Il-so'ng So'njip [Kim Il-so'ng: Selections] and 12 other works by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and Party literature to start with, there were published a great number of books essential for causing the Party members and workers to be armed with the policies of the Korean Labor Party and the revolutionary spirit of rebirth through one's own efforts and books essential to anti-revisionist indoctrination. A great number of books were published like: Kongsen-juu'i Kyoyang Tokpon [Communist Indoctrination Reader] (volumes 1, 2), Mal'ksu' Enggelsu' So'njip [Marx-Engels: Selections] (volumes 1, 2), Mal'ksu'-juu'i-wa Sujo'ng-juu'i [Marxism and Revisionism], P'u'roret'aria Hyo'ngmyo'ng-gwa Pyo'ngjo'l'ja K'uch'u'k'i [The Proletariat Revolution and the Apostate (Kuchky?)], P'u'roret'aria Tokchae [The Proletariat Dictatorship], Cho'n Yo'nmaeng Kongsandeng (Polsuehik'u'i) nae-u'i Ugyo'ng-e Taehayo' [Concerning Rightist Inclinations within the All-League Communist Party (Bolshevik)], Sahoe-juu'i Chinyo'ng-u'l Ongho Haja [Let Us Defend the Socialist Camp], Charyo'k Kaengsaeng-gwa Charipcho'k Minjok Kyo'ngje Ko'nsol [Rebirth through One's Own Efforts and the Construction of a Self-Reliant National Economy], and Panje Singminji Minjok Haebang Tu'jaeng-u'i Kich'i-ru'l To'uk Nop'i Tu'l'ja [Let Us Raise Higher the Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Colonial Nation Liberation Struggle].

Moreover in the publication of Party policy propaganda matter, too, 25 excellent books were published such as: Kun Hyo'ptong Nongjang Kyo'ngyo'ng Wiwo'nhoe wa Nongjo'p Munje /Gun (i.e. County) Co-operative Farm Management Committees and Agricultural Problems/, Uri Tang-u'i Kanghwa Paljo'n-e Isso'so' Renin-jo'k Tang Ko'nso'l Wo'inch'ik-u'i Ch'angjo'jo'k Kuhyo'n /The Creative Realization of Lenin's Party Construction Principles in the Strengthening and Developing of Our Party/, Su'ngmi-han Tae'an-u'i Kyo'ngho'm /The Victorious Experience of Tae'an/, the Science Academy Publishing Company's Uri Nara-eso' Churipcho'k Minjok Kyo'ngje Ko'nso'l /The Construction of a Self-Reliant National Economy in Our Country/, Hyo'nsigi Uri Nara Nongch'on Kyo'ngni Pumon-eso' Mulchilcho'k Kwansimso'ng-u'i Ch'angjo'jo'k Cho'gyong /The Creative Application of a Materialistic Concern in the Field of Farm Village Management in Our Country in the Present Period/ and Kukka Kwalli-eso' Uri Tang Kunjung Noso'n-u'i Kwanch'o'il /The Fulfillment of Our Party's Mass Line in the Management of the State/.

There were published 81 items, including 48 items of publications commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic, plus books concerning the fulfillment of the 10 great tasks and books concerning the Ch'o'llima Movement.

Particularly this year, in connection with Comrade Kim Il-so'ng's teaching of 3 May 1962, over 150 items of books were published essential to the raising of the cultural level of the workers.

By way of national classics there were published 38 items such as Mongmin Simso' /(Thoughts on) the Governing of People/ (1,2,3), Koryo'sa /History of Koryo' (Ancient Kingdom)/ (1,2,3), Taedong Sugyo'ng /meaning unknown/, Kyo'ngse Yun'o /(Spread of Administration)/ (1,2), Pangye Surok /Collection of Pangye (meaning unknown)/ (4), Tongui Pogam /Eastern medicine Thesaurus/ (Infectious diseases section, native drugs section, acupuncture and moxibustion section), Hyangnyakchip So'ngbang /(Catalog) of native drugs/, Kwanje Pien'o /meaning unknown/, Im Che Kwo'nn'il Chakp'um So'njip /Selection of Works Written by Im Che (16th Century Writer)/, I Yul-gok Siso'n /Anthology of Poems of Lee Yul-gok/, Yo'ktae Myo'ngmunso'n /Selection of Literary Gems of Successive Generations/ and Hwaso'ng So'ngyo'k-u'i Kwe /Chest of Masterpieces by Great Artists/.

Besides the foregoing such books were published as: Sae Okp'yo'n /New Chinese-Korean Dictionary/, Choso'n-u'i Myo'ngin /Experts of Korea/, Mal-gwa Ku'r-u'i Munhwaso'ng /The Cultural Character of Speech and Writing/ (2) and Choso'n Kyo'ngje Sasang-sa /History of Korean Economic Thought/.

The principal publishing companies are as follows:

Korean Labor Party Publishing Company. Publishes Marxist-Leninist classics, literature of the Korean Labor Party, works by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng, books relating to Party construction, philosophy, political and economic science, political knowledge, economic knowledge and relations with South Korea, indoctrination materials for Party members, and books introducing the problems presented in the international labor movement and Communist movement and the Party work experiences of the fraternal nations.

Science Academy Publishing Company. Publishes journals such as the Kwahagwo'n T'ongbo, Yo'ksa Kwahak, Okp'yo'n /Chinese-Korean Dictionary/, Haksul Yong'o /Scientific-Use Language/, theoretical books based on the

results of research of the various scientific research centers, and national classics.

Labor Youth Publishing Company. Publishes such journals as Ch'o'ngnyo'n Saenghwal, Sae Sedae and Sonyo'ndan, the Sonyo'n Sinmun, social and political books and Communist indoctrination books for youths.

Federation of Labor Publishing Company. Publishes the journal Nouongja, theoretical and practical books for Labor Federation workers, books concerning the Ch'o'llima work team movement and books concerning labor protection.

Foreign Language Publishing Company. Publishes in Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese and French various types of books on the subjects of the successes attained and the experiences in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country, the general picture of our Party's brilliant revolutionary tradition, the Korean Labor Party's policies for the purpose of achieving the peaceful unification of the fatherland and the heroic struggle of the Korean people for the realization thereof, the general picture of the colonial subjugation policies of the American imperialists with respect to South Korea and the struggle of the Korean people in opposition thereto, our Party's overseas activities and the successes attained therein, the superiority of our system, our country's history, geography and culture and our people's social, political and cultural life.

Choso'n Yo'so'ng Company. Publishes the journal Choso'n Yo'so'ng and various types of books on the indoctrination and raising of sons and daughters, household living information, and matters for the purpose of elevating the cultural training of women.

Korean Literature and Art General Publishing Company. Publishes the journals Choso'n Munhak, Choso'n Misul, Choso'n U'mak, Choso'n Yesul and Choso'n Yo'ngghwa, books on our country's classical literature and modern literature, music and fine arts, and translations of the progressive classical and modern cultural and artistic works of the countries of the socialist camp and all the other countries.

So'ndongwo'n Company. Publishes the journal So'ndongwo'n, lecture materials, indoctrination materials for agitators, and various types of agitation materials such as slogans, posters and cartoons.

Heavy Industry Publishing Company. Publishes journals such as Ku'msok Kongo'p, Hwahak Kongo'p, Ch'o'llyo'k, So'kt'an Kongo'p, Ki'gye Kongo'p, Ch'ilil T'amsa /Geological Survey/ and Kwango'p, and technical and theoretical books in these fields and books for the dissemination of mass production /i.e., production by the masses/ technology.

Light Industry Publishing Company. Publishes the journals Pangjik Kongo'p, Singnyo Kongo'p and Iryongpum Kongo'p /Daily Necessities Industry/ and technical books in the light industry field.

Agricultural Publishing Company. Publishes such journals as Nongo'p, Kisul and Sun'i Ch'uksan and various types of books concerning co-operative farm management and operation and other farm village management and operation, popular books, and classics and technical instructional materials in the agricultural field.

Construction Publishing Company. Publishes such journals as Ko'nch'uk-kwa Ko'nsol, Tosi Kyo'ngyo'ng /City Planning/ and Choso'n Wo'llim

[Korean Gardens], other technical bulletins, and books of technical theory and dissemination of technology to the masses relative to construction operations, design, construction materials and city planning.

Traffic Publishing Company. Publishes the journals So'ndongwo'n Such'o'p and Kyot'ong Unsu, traffic and transportation technical bulletins and other technical theory books and mass popular books.

Medical Publishing Company. Publishes technical books concerning medicine and health and medical-classical and Eastern medicine science books.

Mass Culture Publishing Company. Publishes the journals Ch'o'llima and Sso'k'u'rwon, mass history and geographical books, mass cultural books and film propaganda materials.

Ch'eyuk Publishing Company. Publishes the journal Ch'eyuk and books on physical culture theory and techniques and mass physical culture.

Labor Book Publishing Company. Publishes the journal Nodong Haengjo'ng and labor administration instructional materials.

Scientific and Technical Publishing Company. Publishes books giving the results of research and experience attained in the field of technical science and technology essential in research work and books containing reference materials and scientific and technical translations.

Marine Products Publishing Company. Publishes the journal Choso'n Susan and technical books in the marine products field.

Science Academy Bulletin Company. Publishes the journal Kwahak Kisul Munho'n T'ongbo [Scientific and Technical Literature Bulletin].

Propagation of Scientific Knowledge Publishing Company. Publishes the journal Taejung Kwahak and the various types of books and materials of direct concern that are disseminating and publicizing scientific knowledge among the workers.

Juvenile Book Publishing Company. Publishes outside-reading books for students.

Party School Instructional Materials Publishing Company. Publishes instructional materials for the various levels of Party Schools.

Higher Education Book Publishing Company. Publishes textbooks in the higher education field.

Educational Book Publishing Company. Publishes textbooks and instructional materials in the ordinary education field.

Photographic Report Company. Produces individual and consecutive picture reports and photographs.

Communications Publishing Company. Publishes the journals Ch'esin and Choso'n Up'yo and technical books for workers in the communications field.

Forestry Publishing Company. Publishes the journal Imo'p and various types of books for workers in the forestry field.

Trade Publishing Company. Publishes the journal Choso'n-u'i Muyo'k [Korean Trade], various types of catalogs of commercial goods and overseas publicity posters.

Standards and Original Idea Sumun [meaning unknown] Publishing Company. Publishes the journals Kisang-gwa Sumun, Ch'angu'i Kukka Kyugyo'k T'ongbo [National Standards Bulletin], and various other types of technical books.

KOREAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN

Historical Position of Korean Citizens in Japan

At the present time there are over 600,000 Korean citizens residing in Japan. These are persons who in former days were drawn into forced labor by the Japanese imperialists or else, under the cruel colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, lost their means of livelihood and wandered over to Japan, and the sons and daughters of such persons. The number of Korean persons who were drawn to Japan by coercion or wandered there during the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule amounts to approximately 5,000,000.

In particular, the Japanese imperialists, during the period of the continental invasion and the Pacific War, in order to resolve their wartime manpower shortages, put into effect in Korea their "Wartime Drafting System" and drafted by force over 3,340,000 Koreans so as to put them to work as frontline laborers or draw them to Japan. Even according to information which they themselves published, a total of over 1,140,000 persons were drawn to Japan during the period from 1939 to 1945.

The Japanese imperialists put the Korean persons who had been thus drawn away to work in an unprecedented way in the most dangerous and difficult fields, such as the coal mines, mineral mines, public works sites and military facilities construction sites. Even according to Japanese official information, the number of Korean laborers who underwent drafting for slave labor in just the Japanese coal mines, in which labor disasters were most severe, was 400,000.

The Japanese imperialists, even while they were mercilessly exploiting the Korean people, did not provide them with even the minimum living expenses but carried out all sorts of national contempt and maltreatment with respect to them.

The Japanese imperialists organized in Japan so-called "Harmony Societies" with regional police officers as responsible officials and made Koreans the object of special surveillance so that they would apprehend and imprison them on account of faults in even insignificant speech and actions. In just the year 1933 the Japanese imperialists apprehended and imprisoned some 49,462 of the Koreans in Japan on charges of committing such crimes as "Violating the Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace" and "obstructing the

carrying out of official business".

Not only this, but the Japanese imperialists on repeated occasions organized incidents of mass murder against the Koreans in Japan. At the time of the great earthquake in the Kanto area in September 1923 the Japanese imperialists mobilized military units, police and terrorist bands to murder over 6,600 Koreans in Tokyo and the vicinity thereof.

Moreover the Japanese imperialists made the massacring of the Koreans in Japan in coal mines and mineral mines a commonplace event and incidents were innumerable likewise of murdering en masse Korean laborers mobilized for military facilities construction on the pretext of "assuring secrecy". Including the murdering of over 830 persons in the coal mines of Hokkaido from May 1938 to May 1945, in the coal mines throughout the country of Japan during the period 1940-44 over 60,000 Korean laborers were murdered.

The Japanese imperialists slaughtered over 5,000 Korean laborers who had been mobilized for "Kashimakumi" in the Kurile Islands and also at Emuji Island they pitilessly murdered 2,500 Koreans.

The atrocities of maltreatment and homicide which the Japanese imperialists thus perpetrated against the Koreans in Japan during the period of their colonial rule over Korea are innumerable.

The Koreans who are left in Japan today are none other than those who were barely able to survive under this sort of infernal national contempt and maltreatment.

Since the Japanese imperialists were vanquished and Korea was liberated in 1945 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been established, with the result that the Koreans in Japan have become the citizens of a proud independent nation.

Thus the Japanese Government has had a legal obligation to protect the lives and property of the Korean citizens in Japan as foreigners and to safeguard their democratic national rights. What is more, the Japanese government has a moral responsibility, in the light of the historical position of the Korean citizens in Japan and in the light of its criminal actions toward the Koreans, to protect the Korean citizens in Japan at all costs.

Nevertheless the Japanese Government, after 15 August 1945, formed an illicit union with the American authorities occupying Japan so as to continue without hesitation to carry out the murdering of the Korean citizens in Japan and other criminal actions infringing on the democratic national rights of the Koreans. Directly following 15 August 1945 the remnants of the Japanese imperialists carried out murdering atrocities against Koreans in various places in Japan such as Mie Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kyoto City, Aomori Prefecture, Hokkaido, Tokyo City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture and Toyama Prefecture. On 24 August 1945 Japanese Naval authorities, by deception and intimidation loaded 3,745 Korean laborers, who had been induced by force to work in the Hokkaido coal mines, onto the transport vessel Ukijima Maru, then murdered them by blowing up the vessel.

From that time until today the Japanese Government has consistently conspired with the American imperialists to carry out policies of national discrimination and pressure against the Korean citizens in Japan; they have mobilized an armed police force on a large scale to raid the settlements and

organizations of the Korean citizens in Japan so as to carry out the actions of arresting, imprisoning and murdering the Koreans and seizing their property, and they have forcibly deported great numbers of the Korean citizens to South Korea and thereby carried out the criminal act of causing them to be put to death by the puppet faction.

The Japanese authorities in September 1949 carried out the acts of forcibly dissolving the Federation of Koreans in Japan and the Democratic Youth Federation of Koreans in Japan, which the Korean citizens in Japan had organized for the purpose of protecting their own democratic national rights, and of seizing the property of these federations, and also they forcibly closed down, after having provoked the "Education Suppression Affair" in 1948, the various levels of Korean Schools which the Koreans citizens in Japan had established for the purpose of teaching their own sons and daughters their mother language and the history, geography and the like of their mother country.

Moreover, the Japanese Government in May 1947 published the "Alien Registration Ordinance" and carried out the unjust action of causing the nationality of the Korean citizens in Japan to be changed to South Korean puppet "nationality", and, misusing the "alien registration certificates", from 1947 to the end of 1963 they arrested and imprisoned over 200,000 Korean citizens in Japan and inflicted various types of punishment; just the "fines" wrested from the Koreans amounted to some 400,000,000 won [may refer to Japanese yen].

Not only this, but the Japanese authorities put into effect unjust policies such as of depriving the Korean citizens in Japan of land ownership rights, mining rights and ship ownership rights, and thereby brought about a further deterioration in the living situation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

In 1963, too, there were frequent incidents of killing and wounding and violence committed against the Koreans citizens in Japan under the protection of the Japanese authorities.

What is more, the Japanese Government at the "Korea-Japan Talks", while speaking of the so-called "legal position of the Korean citizens in Japan", is making the Korean citizens in Japan bait for its political bargaining with the puppet faction in South Korea, is forcing "Republic of Korea citizenship" on them, and "sorting" them out politically and thereby maneuvering with a view to carry out further persecution.

Consideration Given by Korean Labor Party and Government of the Republic Relative to Korean Citizens in Japan

The Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic in 1963, too, has vigorously opposed the illegal persecution and oppression of the Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese authorities and has struggled for the purpose of protecting the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and assuring their living rights.

In 1963, by the manipulation of the American imperialists, the Japanese militarists made an open matter of the united conspiracy of the "Korea-Japan Talks" with the puppet faction in South Korea and further strengthened

their criminal actions of sternly trampling down the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan. During this year there were many occurrences of incidents of violence, killing and wounding, and raids against the Korean citizens in Japan by the power organs, the right-wing terrorist groups and no-good rascals of Japan. Moreover, the Japanese Government did not continue to sanction freedom of coming and going to the Fatherland by the Korean citizens in Japan.

In the light of this situation the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 15 July 1963 published a declaration to demand vigorously of the Japanese Government that it take appropriate action to ensure that the just demand and ardent desire of the Korean citizens in Japan for freedom to come and go to the Fatherland could be realized at the earliest possible time. (Refer to document)

Moreover the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a declaration on 20 July 1963 in connection with the serious fact that the Japanese authorities were carrying out actions infringing on the personal rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and were also protecting and fostering such actions; it vigorously demanded of the Japanese Government that it immediately discontinue persecution of the Korean citizens in Japan and punish the criminals, and that it take effective action to ensure that such illegal actions not be repeated in the future. (Refer to document)

In particular the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October enacted and promulgated a citizenship law for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and thereby firmly assured the position of the Korean citizens in Japan on a legal basis.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1963, too, for the purpose of supporting democratic national education for the sons and daughters of the brethren in Japan, on three occasions (March, June and September) sent educational assistance funds and scholarship money in the amount of 791,090,000 yen (Japanese currency).

The educational assistance funds and scholarship money which the Government of the Republic has thus sent from April 1957 up to the end of 1963 has amounted, over the course of 13 times, to 2,892,940,000 yen (Japanese currency).

Moreover, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in May, on the day of the commemoration of the 8th Anniversary of the Founding of the General Federation of Labor, and the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, bestowed on workers of the General Federation of Labor awards of the Republic (National Flag Award 1st Class 1 person, Labor Award 3 persons, National Flag Award 2nd Class 8 persons, National Flag Award 3rd Class 32 persons, Distinguished Service Medal 384 persons) and in May bestowed the designation of Meritorious Teacher of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to three Korean teachers in Japan who had devoted themselves to educational work. In addition, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front gave official commendations to 316 General Federation of Labor workers.

The Government of the Republic, for the purpose of continuing to effect the realization of the ardent desire of the brethren in Japan to return home to Korea, in connection with the fact that the effective period of the agreement currently in effect with regard to repatriation ended on 12 November 1963, took action to cause this deadline to be extended without change for one year.

On account of the brotherly-love measures and positive struggle of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, in 1963, too, the work of the repatriation to the Republic of the Korean citizens in Japan was carried out smoothly. During the one year of 1963, over the course of 12 times, 2,570 of the Korean citizens in Japan returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thus, since the work of repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan was commenced in December 1959 up to the end of 1963, with 113 trips, altogether 80,845 of the Korean citizens in Japan have returned to Korea. Of these the men numbered 43,370 and the women 37,475. Among the repatriates 95.5 percent had their origin in South Korea and 2,345 persons are Japanese.

The Government of the Republic arranged places of employment for the brethren returning to Korea in accordance with their desires and technical capabilities at factories, enterprise sites and co-operative farms and in the various fields of the people's economy such as the scientific, the cultural and the health fields; and as for the scientists, it placed them in scientific agencies and secured all the necessary research facilities and conditions.

Moreover, the Government of the Republic sent over one-third of the brethren returning to Korea to various levels of school up to college level to enable them to study; these persons have been supplied with clothing and school necessities from the state, and college students have even received scholarship money and are studying free of charge. Not only this, but the brethren returning to Korea have received new cultural housing and are receiving extensive social security benefits including free medical treatment. 528 aged persons who are unable to perform work and have no place to turn to are receiving support at homes for the elderly at state expense.

The brethren returning to Korea are becoming trustworthy workmen in the construction of socialism in government agencies, social organizations and all of the fields of the people's economy such as the economic, the educational, the cultural and the health fields, and are enjoying a happy life.

In the election of representatives of regional sovereign agencies of the Republic that was carried out on 3 December 1963 there were elected as representatives 919 of the brethren returning to Korea (province and direct jurisdiction city representatives: 70; city, gun and district [kuyo'k] representatives: 372; and li and u'p ["town"] representatives: 477). Thus, including three representatives of the Supreme People's Council who were elected in the election carried out in October 1962, there are many repatriated brethren active as representatives in the various levels of sovereign agencies. And several hundred of the repatriated brethren are performing work in positions of responsibility in the various fields such as heavy industry and light industry.

Today all of the repatriated brethren are working to the utmost of

their enthusiasm and ability for the purpose of repaying the consideration shown to them by the Korean Labor Party, the Government of the Republic and our venerated leader, Prime Minister Kim Il-sŏ'ng, and for the sake of the glorious future of the Fatherland. They are positively participating in the Ch'o'llima work team movement in all of the fields of the people's economy and joining in with the technical reform movement.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 6 September 1963 --starting with the bestowal of the designation of "Labor Hero" on Pak To-sul who, having accepted on a high plane the policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, has since his return to Korea been summoning up a high level of political enthusiasm and work success in the construction of Socialism for the purpose of the prosperous development of the Fatherland--bestowed state awards on 1,159 persons (National Flag Award 1st Class 3 persons, Labor Award 3 persons, National Flag Award 2nd Class 13 persons, National Flag Award 3rd Class 137 persons, and Distinguished Service Medal 1,003 persons), and 44 persons received letters of commendation and gifts from the Cabinet Prime Minister.

Thus the total numbers of repatriates who received state awards and letters of commendation up to the end of 1963 were: Labor Hero 1 person, National Flag Award 1st Class 6 persons, Labor Award 3 [sic] persons, National Flag Award 2nd Class 35 persons, National Flag Award 3rd Class 327 persons, Distinguished Service Medal 1,945 persons, and 80 of the repatriated brethren received letters of commendation from the Cabinet Prime Minister.

Patriotic Work of General Federation in 1963

The General Federation [of Koreans in Japan] in 1963, basing itself firmly on the policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, presented before all of the workers of the General Federation and the brethren in Japan the five important tasks of the strengthening of the anti-American national salvation struggle for the purpose of the autonomous peaceful unification of the Fatherland, the protection of democratic national rights, the strengthening of socialist patriotism indoctrination, the solidifying of the organization of the General Federation and strengthening of studies by the management workers, and the strengthening of economic and cultural interchange and friendship and good-will between the two countries of Korea and Japan.

All of the workers of the General Federation and the brethren in Japan have shrewdly adhered to the work of carrying out these patriotic tasks and displayed a high level of patriotic enthusiasm and original creativity.

The General Federation, at the same time as it has relied on the patriotic enthusiasm of the workers in its organization and the brethren in Japan, has presented correct policies on a timely basis. In particular the 30th meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation, which was carried out in March 1963, constituted an epochmaking occasion in the development of the various aspects of the patriotic work of the General Federation.

The patriotic enthusiasm of the workers of the General Federation and the brethren in Japan was raised to a higher level in the course of the struggle for the purpose of the celebration by all of the brethren of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the commemoration of the 8th anniversary of the formation of the General Federation, and the results thereof were further expanded.

Thus the five important tasks which the General Federation had presented for 1963 were successfully accomplished.

The work of the anti-American national salvation united front for the purpose of promoting the autonomous peaceful unification of the Fatherland. In 1963 the General Federation untiringly explained and publicized among all the brethren in Japan the Fatherland Unification Plan of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic and at the same time, through a great number of mass assemblies and various other types of gatherings and united activities, thoroughly exposed and denounced the war-provoking preparations and deceptive "transfer to civilian authority" maneuverings of the American imperialists and struggled resolutely with the demand for immediate withdrawal of the American imperialists' army of aggression from South Korea and the immediate cessation of the criminal "Korea-Japan Talks".

Also, it continued to promote vigorously the united front work of strengthening national solidarity and using the solidified forces to develop more strongly the anti-Japanese national salvation struggle.

In particular, since the 30th meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation united front work has developed into work by all the organizations and all the masses, with the result that solidarity has been strengthened at the lower levels with the brethren under "Mindan" influence and solidarity at the higher levels has corresponded with this, so that national solidarity has been promoted on a more extensive scale and a mass base has been rapidly expanded for the anti-American national salvation united front among the brethren in Japan. The General Federation has extensively organized gatherings of national solidarity in all forms, starting with the Day of Commemoration of the 1 March Movement and including joint gatherings on national commemoration days, picnics, film shows and physical culture meets, and has utilized such occasions to carry out full discussions of matters that are of common national concern with the brethren under the "Mindan" so as to exert a great influence on them. Because an atmosphere of national solidarity has been created in this way, there has been raised higher among a large number of the brethren and persons belonging to the "Mindan" the call to rebuff external forces, demand autonomy and self-reliance and insist on the peaceful unification of the Fatherland.

In particular the decision of the 32nd meeting (15 November) of the Central Committee of the General Federation, in which was discussed the problem relative to all of the brethren in Japan rebuffing external forces and becoming united with the spirit of autonomy and self-reliance so as to promote the peaceful unification of the Fatherland, constituted an important action for the purpose of further developing the anti-American national salvation united front of the brethren in Japan.

The General Federation has positively supported and encouraged the anti-American national salvation struggle of the people of South Korea who

have joined in rebuffing external forces and demanding autonomy and self-reliance. The General Federation and the brethren in Japan, through exercises commemorating the 3rd Anniversary of 19 April and mass assemblies in connection with the "Day of the Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the United States Army from South Korea" on 25 June, positively supported and encouraged the patriotic struggle of the people of South Korea. They enthusiastically welcomed the fact that the Government of the Republic had proposed the sending of 100,000 so'k [4.9629 bushels] of polished rice to the starving people and sufferers of storm and flood damage in the southern half of Korea and at the same time they decided that the General Federation, too, should send 1,000 so'k of polished rice as relief rice to the brethren in the southern half of Korea and sent letters to the various political parties, social organization people and social circles to request that they take pertinent action.

At the same time the General Federation strengthened work for the purpose of stirring up international public opinion in support of the just struggle of the Korean people for the autonomous peaceful unification of the Fatherland.

In particular the General Federation strengthened connections with the Japanese people and publicized widely among them the peaceful patriotic foreign policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic and their appropriate plans for the resolution of the Korean question.

Thus today Japanese people on an extensive scale are positively supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the autonomous peaceful unification of the Fatherland and are resolutely opposing the criminal "Korea-Japan Talks."

The expansion and solidification of the organizational ranks of the General Federation and the work of studies by management workers. In 1963 the unity in principle and solidarity of all the workers of the General Federation was further strengthened and their political and theoretical level was raised higher.

Among the workers the study of policies was carried out in close conjunction with the study of revolutionary tradition, and the work of manager indoctrination and training was further strengthened. In particular, starting this year, a correspondence education system has been newly established so that it has been made possible for workers on the job to receive education without being separated from their work, and the system of individual indoctrination for workers in branch offices, too, has become further established. And among the managers and workers, group study one time a week and individual study of two hours or more per day have been untiringly carried out. Thus the political and practical level of the managers and workers has been raised to a conspicuously higher level.

Through the struggle to fulfill the Ch'o'ngsan-ni spirit and the Ch'o'ngsan-ni method the mass viewpoint of the workers became established and the mass line was better fulfilled, so that the style of work and the methods of work were improved in an over-all way.

With the occasions offered by the regular congress of the branch offices of the General Federation that was carried out in May 1963 and the conference of the branch directors in September, the branch offices which

constitute the terminal guidance agencies of the General Federation were put on a more solid basis, their guidance function was raised to a higher level, and a system of rendering help to the lower levels became established.

Moreover the work of the chapters, which constitute the basic-level organizations of the General Federation, was converted into committee work and the role of the workers was raised to a higher level. The "movement to create model chapters", which is being developed in emulation of the Ch'o'llima movement in the Fatherland, is being developed as a mass movement, so that as of the end of this year there were 651 chapters of the General Federation participating. Including the Double Tokyo, Oda Branch, Magome Chapter, three chapters have won the designation "Double Model Chapter" and 71 chapters the designation "Model Chapter."

The work of the induction of unorganized brethren for the purpose of expanding the ranks of the General Federation has been pushed successfully in accordance with plans. And the unique guidance system of the General Federation of Korean Youth in Japan and the Federation of Korean Democratic Women in Japan has become more thoroughly established and the ranks thereof have been further expanded and solidified.

The work of protecting democratic national rights. The General Federation in 1963 achieved great success in the struggle to protect the democratic national rights of the brethren in Japan. In particular, during this year the Korean citizens in Japan vigorously developed the struggle for the realization of their just national right of freedom to come and go to the Fatherland.

The enthusiastic support and encouragement of the Government of the Republic and the people of our country in connection with the question of the free coming and going to the Fatherland of the Korean citizens in Japan greatly encouraged the brethren in Japan. The Korean citizens in Japan, after launching on 1 May 1963 the mass movement for the realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland, organized and carried out united activities on four occasions up to the end of the year in various places in Japan, on the basis of participation by all the brethren, and they continued to present requests and protests to the Japanese authorities. And the General Federation, along with the work of propagandizing among the Japanese people for the realization of the free coming and going to the Fatherland of the brethren in Japan, developed on an extensive scale a movement to collect signatures.

Great numbers of the political parties, social organizations and people on an extensive scale positively supported the lawful movement of the brethren in Japan for the realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland; as many as 4,000 Japanese representatives went directly to Tokyo to request of the Japanese Government that it sanction the free coming and going to the Fatherland of the Koreans in Japan, and altogether 10,000,000 Japanese people signed their names in support of this movement. As of 28 December 28% Japanese regional assemblies, including the Tokyo City assembly, comprising over 70 percent of the entire population of Japan, had adopted resolutions demanding of the Japanese governmental authorities that they take pertinent action to ensure that the lawful demand of the Korean citizens in Japan was realized at the earliest possible time.

The struggle for the realization of freedom to come and go to the Fatherland for the Korean citizens in Japan received extensive international support. In response to the appeal sent by the General Federation to the people of the whole world in June 1963 in connection with the question of the realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland for the Korean citizens in Japan and the request for support sent by the General Federation to the governments of the various countries of the world, international organizations and social organizations, declarations of support and letters were received from 15 international organizations such as the World Federation of Labor, the World Democratic Youth Federation, the International Student Council and the International News Reporters' Federation, and many social organizations and various classes and levels of prominent persons in the various countries of the world.

In 1963 the infringement of the personal rights of the brethren in Japan by the Japanese reactionaries, particularly their villainous provocative maneuverings with such things as violence, killing and wounding, and raids against the students of Korean intermediate and higher-level schools, became more intensified.

To cope with this situation the General Federation widely exposed among the Japanese people the unjust criminal actions of the Japanese reactionaries against the Korean citizens in Japan and further strengthened the struggle for the protection of the lawful rights of the brethren in Japan. The General Federation struggled positively to protect the living rights of the brethren in such matters as the resolution of legal problems presented in the day-to-day living of the brethren in Japan and mutual assistance work, and also strengthened the work of protecting the personal rights of people from South Korea who had lost their means of livelihood and come to Japan as refugees. The General Federation also further strengthened the struggle to protect the enterprise rights of brethren in Japan who are in commercial and industrial work, and continued to push successfully the credit union work among the brethren. Thus as of the end of 1963 the amount of deposits in the 22 credit unions of the brethren in Japan that had been formed in various places in Japan reached approximately 21,500,000,000 yen (Japanese currency).

On account of the consistent efforts of the Government of the Republic and the dogged struggle of the brethren in Korea the repatriation agreement was extended without change for one year, and the General Federation satisfactorily assured the work of repatriation of the brethren in Japan.

The work of socialist national education. In 1963 the General Federation devoted great concern to the development of the work of socialist national education for the brethren in Japan. In particular the 3rd congress of educational enthusiasts of Koreans in Japan in August of this year constituted an important occasion in the development of this work.

During this year the unity in principle of the educational workers was strengthened and the systems of correspondence education for instructors and re-education in art institutes became further established, with the result that their political and practical level was raised higher.

In the "movement to create model instructor groups" that is being developed among the ranks of the instructors, as of the end of this year over 800 instructors, constituting some 60 percent of all the instructors,

are participating in such a way as to exert a strong force for raising to a higher level the quality of their teaching and indoctrination.

In consequence of the raising of the quality of the instructors and the manifesting of their original creativity in the work of teaching and indoctrination, the real ability of the students in their school work has been raised higher, and emotional training and physical culture training have been strengthened, so that the students are being brought up to be splendid patriots combining knowledge, virtue and physique.

During this year, in spite of the fact that many students returned to the Republic, as a result of the strengthening of the work of bringing in students the number of over 40,000 students continued to be maintained, and in "summer schools" 5,000 students were brought together and indoctrinated.

In 1963 the work of constructing school buildings was carried out at 15 schools with funds amounting to 15,000,000 yen (Japanese currency), and new-construction and extension-construction work was carried out for 10 schools, with the result that educational facilities were set in better order in an over-all way.

In the scientific research work of the Korean scientists in Japan, too, a number of successes were realized; at a scholarly research reporting meeting in August of this year there were over 150 scientists participating and 66 items of success in research were announced.

The work of socialist patriotism indoctrination. In 1963, too, the General Federation, for the purpose of ensuring that the masses of the brethren lead proper lives with dignity and pride as citizens of the Republic, vigorously developed among them socialist patriotism indoctrination in close conjunction with revolutionary tradition indoctrination. Moreover, it indoctrinated them so that they would thoroughly hate the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, the American imperialists, and join forcefully in the anti-American national salvation struggle.

The General Federation devoted efforts first of all to establishing the thought indoctrination system more firmly in socialist patriotism indoctrination for the brethren and carrying out the work of propaganda indoctrination more systematically and with more consciousness of objectives. The congress of propaganda enthusiasts of the General Federation in July 1963 constituted an important occasion in the raising of the work of propaganda indoctrination to a higher level. As of the end of this year there was deployed in various places in Japan an education net with over 430 Fatherland study halls, over 1,090 lecture rooms, 286 youth schools and 536 adult schools. The General Federation put into use in this propaganda indoctrination net great numbers of propagandists and workers to carry out untiringly the work of socialist patriotism indoctrination and revolutionary tradition indoctrination with all sorts of propaganda indoctrination materials such as the Choson Sinbo /Korea News Report/ and various other types of publications and directly related materials.

In particular the work of overcoming illiteracy was further strengthened; through the adult schools and the youth schools 10,000 of the brethren in Japan overcame illiteracy during this year.

The General Federation during this year, for the purpose of strengthening the work of patriotism indoctrination for the brethren who are in

commercial and industrial work, opened up economic institutes in the Kanto and Osaka-Kyoto areas and gave indoctrination to over 3,000 persons in commercial and industrial lines of work and thereby raised the level of patriotic enthusiasm of these persons to a higher level. The qualitative substance of the various types of publications was further improved and the Choso'n Sinbo readers' network was expanded. During this year 25 items of periodical publications, including the Choso'n Sinbo, which are published under the jurisdiction of the General Federation, several tens of thousands of copies of various types of books, and many publications sent over from the Fatherland were made available among the brethren on a normal basis in such a way as to contribute greatly to the socialist patriotism indoctrination of these people.

Literary and artistic and physical culture activities. In 1962 the literary and artistic and physical culture work of the General Federation was further put on a mass basis and was actively developed on a higher level.

The General Federation carried out more vigorously the "work of showing films of the Fatherland" which has important significance in indoctrinating the brethren in Japan in socialist patriotism and informing the Japanese people of the new look of the Republic. During this year, with 45 films which were sent over from the Fatherland, altogether 2,095 showings were presented to be seen by over 559,700 persons.

During this year mass cultural work was more actively developed among the brethren in Japan; all sorts of circles with the singing and dancing of the Fatherland as the primary object were organized in great numbers in the various levels of schools and social organizations.

As a result of the art circle work turning out well, superior results were shown in the contest meetings that were carried out this year. At the central art contest meeting in celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic there were over 1,200 persons participating, and at the student art contest meeting in November of this year there were over 1,800 students participating with 115 items to decorate the stage of the contest in a colorful way.

And for the purpose of diffusing the singing and dancing of the Fatherland extensively among the brethren in Japan the General Federation distributed among the brethren in Japan over 400 dancing and musical tapes and 10,000 copies of new collections of songs.

During this year Korean writers and artists in Japan created, including 183 poems, 1,103 works of novels, essays, fine arts, music and dancing, and produced 14 films, including "General Federation Bulletin" and other documentary films.

The artists of the Korean Central Art Group in Japan during this year, too, made 102 touring presentations in various places in Japan; and over 315,180 spectators viewed these presentations.

During this year physical culture activities were further put on a mass basis in the various levels of schools and places of employment under the General Federation. At the physical culture festival in commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic 2700 contestants revised the previous records in 13 categories of contests.

In particular the Korean football team in Japan during this year, too, enjoyed a series of victories in a series of contests, so that since the football team came into existence, as of the end of 1963, it had won 55 victories in 58 contests, and the Tokyo lower and upper secondary school football team engaged in 50 matches with Japanese upper secondary school teams and were victorious every time. Thus the national pride of the brethren in Japan was stirred up and a great contribution was made to solidifying good-will between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Japan.

The strengthening of friendship and good-will with the Japanese people. The Korean citizens in Japan made widely known among the extensive Japanese people and peoples of the world the foreign policies of the Government of the Republic and the plan for the autonomous peaceful unification of the Fatherland and strengthened the struggle to expose in a thorough way the American imperialists' aggression and war policies and the true criminal nature of the "Korea-Japan Talks", with the consequence that they received the positive support and encouragement of the Japanese people. The democratic forces of Japan this year determined upon the period from 25 June to 27 July to be the month of demanding the withdrawal of the United States Army from South Korea and supporting the peaceful autonomous unification of Korea, and carried out a struggle during this period. In particular, in concert with the stout struggle of the Korean people against the "Korea-Japan Talks", this year the Japanese people further strengthened their struggle against the "Korea-Japan Talks". The Japanese "Security Joint Struggle Council", even in just the period January-March 1963, three times carried out nationwide united activities, with several million persons participating, in opposition to the Japan-Korea Talks".

Many successes were achieved also in the work for the purposes of promoting economic and cultural interchange between the two countries of Korea and Japan and realizing the freedom of individuals with respect to coming and going. In particular, through the movement for the realization of the freedom of the Korean citizens in Japan to come and go to the Fatherland, friendship and good-will and international solidarity were further strengthened with the various classes and levels of the widespread Japanese people. Starting with the Japanese Communist Party and Socialist Party, over 40 Japanese political parties and social organizations in August formed a "Japan-Korea Coming and Going Realization Liaison Council" as an organization to struggle for the freedom of individuals to come and go between the two countries of Korea and Japan and in particular to support the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for the realization of their own freedom to come and go to the Fatherland, and they developed an extensive movement.

Moreover, the Japanese people investigated the violence organized by the Japanese militarists against the Korean citizens in Japan, particularly the killing and wounding actions with respect to the Korean lower and upper secondary school students in Japan, and exposed these crimes one by one; and in September of this year jurist organizations, democratic political parties and social organizations, and prominent Japanese individuals, for the purpose of co-operating in the work of protecting the socialist national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, organized a "Society for the Protection of the

Personal Rights of Koreans in Japan" and carried out activities through this society.

Organizations and Agencies of the Koreans in Japan

General Federation of Koreans in Japan (General Federation /Ch'ongnyo'n/

On 25 May 1955 the Korean Minjok in Japan underwent dissolution for the better and became established as the General Federation of Koreans in Japan. The General Federation, as an organized body composed of organizations of Koreans in Japan and individuals who support and approve the principles and code of the General Federation without regard to ideological thought, political views, religious faith or social standing, constitutes the sole organization that represents the thinking and interests of all the Korean citizens in Japan, protects their rights and causes them to assemble around the Government of the Republic, and it wages a struggle for the unified independence of the Fatherland.

Today the General Federation comprises 51 prefectural headquarters, 403 branch offices, 2,217 chapters and the Niigata agency.

The General Federation belongs to the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front.

Central Standing Committee Chairman: Han To'k-su.

Vice Chairmen: Lee Kye-bek, Lee Sim-ch'o'l, No Chae-ho,
Yun Pong-gu

Federation of Korean Youth in Japan:

President Kim Sang-gwo'n

Federation of Korean Democratic Women in Japan:

President Pak Cho'ng-hyo'n

Central Educational Society of Koreans in Japan

Federation of Korean Teachers in Japan

Association of Korean Scientists in Japan

Federation of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan

Federation of Korean Students Studying in Japan

League of Commerce and Industry of Koreans in Japan

Association of Credit Unions of Koreans in Japan

United Comrade Society of Koreans in Japan

Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan

Physical Culture Association of Koreans in Japan

Choson Sinbo /Korean News Report/ Company

Public Opinion Publications Society of Koreans in Japan

Choson Tongsin /Korean News/ Company

September Gentlemen

Schoolmate Gentlemen

Korean Problem Research Center

Choson Hwabo /Korean Pictorial/ Company

Korean Central Art Group

Committee of Koreans in Japan for Promotion of Trade for the Fatherland

Tonghæ Merchants Stock Company
Choso'n Ch'o'ngnyo'n /Korean Youth/ Company
Correspondence Education Association of Koreans in Japan
Central Committee of Korean General Federation

JOURNAL OF MAIN EVENTS DURING THE
15 YEARS SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF KOREA
(SEPTEMBER 1948 - SEPTEMBER 1963)

1948

September

- 9: Founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea [DPRK].
- 10: Announcement by Premier Kim Il-so'ng of the "Political Program of the Government of the DPRK" at the first meeting of the first Supreme Peoples Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK.
- 12: Speech by Premier Kim Il-so'ng before a mass rally in P'yo'ngyang celebrating the establishment of the Government of the DPRK: "Let Us All Unite Solidly Around the Government of the Republic and Advance toward the Founding of a Democratic Korea."

October

- 12: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- 15: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Mongolia.
- 16: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Peoples Republic of Poland.
- 21: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

November

- 3: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Peoples Republic of Rumania.
- 11: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Peoples Republic of Hungary.
- 13: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the third conference of the North Korean Democratic Youth League: "The Ideological Training of Youth is the Fundamental Responsibility of Democratic Youth Organizations."
- 29: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria.

December

- 26: Completion of the withdrawal of Russian military units from areas in the northern half of the Republic.

1949

January

28: Second meeting of the first SPA of the DPRK (28 January - 1 February) and adoption of laws concerning the Two Year Peoples Economic Plan for 1949-1950.

February

1: Speech by Premier Kim Il-so'ng before the second meeting of the SPA of the DPRK: "Implementation of the Two Year Peoples Economic Plan is a Material Guarantee of Fatherland Unification."

12: Fifth meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] (12-13), and discussion on: "Summary of the Nine-Months Work of Lower Level Party Organizations and Strengthening of Party Organization," "Tasks of Party Organizations in Implementing the Two Year North Korean Peoples Economic Reconstruction and Development Plan for 1949-1950," and "Tasks of Party Organizations Concerning Election of Representatives of Peoples Committees in Provinces, Cities, Counties, and Districts."

March

17: Conclusion of an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and Russia.

30: Election of representatives of peoples committees in provinces, cities, counties, and districts.

April

19: Third meeting of the first SPA (19-23).

21: Report by Premier Kim Il-so'ng before the third meeting of the first SPA "Concerning the Work of the Delegation of the Government of the DPRK Which Visited Russia."

May

17: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Peoples Republic of Albania.

June

25: Formation and conference of the Democratic Fatherland Unification Front (25-28).

August

2: Talk between Premier Kim Il-so'ng and reporters of the Chungang Sinmun in connection with the declaration of the Fatherland Front on measures for the peaceful unification of the Fatherland.

September

8: Fourth meeting of the first SPA (8-10), adoption of laws on implementation of a general, compulsory primary education system.

9: Report by Premier Kim Il-so'ng before the fourth meeting of the first SPA concerning "The First Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK."

22: Death of comrade Kim Cho'ng-suk, an anti-Japanese partisan fighter and the closest comrade-at-arms of comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

October

6: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Peoples Republic of China.

November

7: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Democratic Republic of Germany.

December

15: Plenary session of the Central Committee of the KWP (15-18).

1950

January

25: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a joint meeting of supervisory workers in the agriculture and forestry and fisheries sectors: "Toward the Greater Development of Agricultural Management and the Forestry and Fisheries Industries."

31: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

February

8: Adoption of Cabinet resolution on the establishment of state-controlled farm machinery stations.

21: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a joint meeting of employees of the Ministry of Transportation and enthusiasts of the trade union of transportation laborers: "Responsibilities of Workers in the Transportation Sector in Carrying Out the Two Year Peoples Economic Plan."

25: Fifth meeting of the first congress of the SPA (25 February - 3 March).

28: Speech by Premier Kim Il-so'ng before the fifth meeting of the first SPA: "On Correcting Shortcomings in Carrying Out the Peoples Economic Plan."

April

1: Founding of the National Construction Funds Bank.

June

25: Armed aggression against the northern half of the Republic by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. Commencement of the just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people opposing this.

26: Radio speech to all the Korean people by comrade Kim Il-so'ng concerning the outbreak of the just Fatherland Liberation War.

27: Announcement of the decree on the wartime situation at the standing committee of the SPA.

July

4: Announcement of the decree of the SPA standing committee appointing comrade Kim Il-so'ng as supreme commander.

8: Appeal by comrade Kim Il-so'ng to the peoples army and to all the Korean people to repel the armed aggression by the American imperialists.

September

8: Death of comrade Kang Ko'n, a revolutionary fighter and a brilliant military strategist.

October

11: Radio speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "Concerning the Strategic Second Stage of the Fatherland Liberation War."

25: Participation in the Korean front by the Chinese Peoples Volunteer Army under the banner of patriotism to help fight the Americans.

December

21: Third Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (21-23), report by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "Current Situation and Pressing Tasks."

1951

January

- 13: Adoption of Cabinet decision number 192 on establishing educational institutions for children of the war dead.
- 17: Combined meeting of the North and South Korean Democratic Youth Central Committee.
- 19: Joint Central Committee of the North and South Korean Womens League.
- 20: Combined meeting of the North and South Korean Trade Union Central Committee.
- 31: Death of the dauntless revolutionary fighter, comrade Kim Ch'aek.

June

- 30: Meeting with leading writers by comrade Kim Il-so'ng and his teaching: "To All Writers and Artists."

July

- 10: Commencement of formal meetings of truce and armistice talks.

November

- 1: Fourth Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (1-4), report to the meeting by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "On Various Weak Points in the organizational Work of Party Organizations."
- 30: Comrade Kim Il-so'ng's meeting with health workers and his speech: "Pressing Duties of Health Workers in Times of War."

December

- 16: Comrade Kim Il-so'ng's meeting with and speech to writers and artists.

1952

February

- 1: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a joint meeting of the chairman of province, city, and county Peoples Committees and Party supervisory workers: "On the Duty and Role of Local Government Agencies at the Present Stage."

April

- 4: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before officers and political workers in home affairs agencies.

June

- 4: Announcement of the decree by the SPA standing committee on designating actors of the DPRK as meritorious actors and meritorious artists.

November

- 13: Adoption of Cabinet decision number 203 on implementing a free medical care system.

December

- 1: Opening ceremonies for the DPRK Science Institute.
- 15: Fifth Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (15-18), report to the meeting by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "The Ideological and Organizational Strengthening of the Workers Party is the Basis for Our Victory."
- 22: Announcement of the SPA standing committee decree on reorganizing the administrative system and districts of the northern half of the Republic.

1953

February

7: Announcement of the SPA standing committee decree conferring on comrade Kim Il-so'ng, the supreme commander of the Korean Peoples Army, the title, Marshal of the DPRK, and on comrade Ch'oe Yong-Ko'n, the Minister of National Defense, the title, Vice Marshal of the DPRK.

July

27: Conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

August

5: Sixth Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (5-9), report to the meeting by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "All Things for the Post-War Reconstruction and Development of the Peoples Economy."

October

23: Conclusion of an economic and technical agreement between Korea and the Peoples Republic of Rumania.

November

23: Conclusion of an agreement for economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Peoples Republic of China.

December

18: Seventh Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (18-19).

20: Sixth meeting of the first SPA (20-22), report to the meeting by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "Precious International Assistance of the People of Fraternal Nations."

1954

March

21: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (21-23), report to the meeting by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "On Shortcomings in the Industrial and Transportation Sectors and Measures for Correcting Them."

April

20: Seventh meeting of the first SPA (20-23), adoption of law on the Three Year (1954-1956) Plan for the Reconstruction and Development of the Peoples Economy.

May

6: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide meeting of enthusiasts in the forestry sector: "On the Tasks of the Workers in the Forestry Sector in Post-War Rehabilitation and Construction."

11: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of model workers in the transportation sector: "On the Tasks Confronting Workers in the Transportation Sector."

July

12: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of Hamgyo'ng-bukto Party enthusiasts: "On the Tasks of the Hamgyo'ng-bukto Party Organizations in the Struggle to Realize the Three Year Plan for the Post-War Reconstruction and Development of the Peoples Economy."

30: Announcement of statement of protest by Foreign Minister Nam Il to the Japanese Government for illegally detaining and persecuting Korean residents in Japan in the Omura Detention Camp and in other detention camps.

October

28: Eighth meeting of the first congress of the SPA (28-30), discussion of the work of the DPRK delegation at the Geneva Conference for the peaceful arbitration of the Korean question, adoption of a message of appeal by the SPA of the DPRK which was sent to the people of South Korea calling for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

November

1: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (1-3), conclusion of comrade Kim Il-so'ng "On Our Party's Policy for Future Development of Agricultural Management."

December

19: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a plenary session of the P'yo'ngan-namdo Committee of the KWP "On the Tasks of the P'yo'ngan-namdo Party Organizations for the Development of Agricultural Management."

1955

March

9: Ninth meeting of the first SPA (9-11), discussion on: "Execution and Settlement of the 1954 State Budget of the DPRK and the 1955 State Budget," "Large-Scale Training of Scientists and Technicians and Preparations for Implementation of General Compulsory Primary Education System for the Sake of Post-War Reconstruction and Development of the Peoples Economy."

April

Announcement of comrade Kim Il-so'ng's thesis, "All Efforts for the Unification and Independence of the Fatherland and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic."

1: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (1-4), report to the meeting by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "On Strengthening the Class Training of Party Members," and "On Conquering Bureaucratism."

4: Conclusion by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the Plenum of the KWP Central Committee: "On the Various Problems in the Work of the Party and the State at the Present Stage of the Socialist Revolution."

12: Adoption of Cabinet decision on protecting the young students in South Korea who oppose the control of the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee.

August

14: Report by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a rally celebrating the 10th anniversary of the 15 August liberation by the great Soviet Army.

December

2: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (2-3), discussion on: "The State of Execution of the Decision of the November Plenum of the Party Central Committee on Measures to Take in the Future Struggle of the Workers Party for the Rapid Reconstruction and Development of Agricultural Management," and "Convening the Third Congress of the KWP."

20: Tenth meeting of the first SPA (20-22), discussion on further development of agricultural management.

28: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before Party propagandists and motivators: "On Conquering Cultism and Formalism in Ideological Work and Establishing Self-Identity."

1956

January

30: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide meeting of architects and builders: "Toward Innovation in Construction."

March

20: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee, hearing of the report of the Party Central Committee Delegation on Its Return from Attending the 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress.

April

7: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of the P'yo'ngan-bukto Party representatives: "Tasks of the P'yo'ngan-bukto Party Organizations."

23: Third Congress of the KWP (23-29), (1) "Comprehensive Report on the Work of the KWP Central Committee," (2) "Comprehensive Report on the Work of the KWP Central Investigation Committee," (3) "Report on Revision of the KWP By-Laws," (4) "Election of Party Central Agencies," appropriate decisions by the meeting, and adoption of a declaration for the peaceful unification of the Fatherland.

May

31: Announcement of a statement by the Government of the Republic on reducing the strength of the Korean Peoples Army by 80,000 men.

June

20: Adoption of Cabinet order number 53 on stabilizing the lives of the Korean citizens who returned from Japan.

August

1: Implementation of general, compulsory primary education system.

30: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (30-31), discussion on: "Summary of the Work of the Government Delegation which Visited Various Fraternal Nations and Various Tasks Confronting Our Party," and "Improving and Strengthening the Work of the Peoples Health."

November

7: Twelfth meeting of the first SPA (5-7), adoption of a letter from the SPA of the DPRK calling on the "House of Representatives of the Republic of Korea" [ROK] in South Korea and on social circles in South Korea for a reduction of North and South Korean armaments, abolishment of the strained situation between North and South Korea, and prevention of the outbreak of a war in Korea.

December

4: Announcement of a statement by the Government of the Republic opposing the "Korea-U.S. Friendship, Trade, and Navigation Treaty."

11: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (11-18), discussion of problems related to the 1957 Peoples Economic Plan.

28: Comrade Kim Il-so'ng's conversation with and instruction to workers of the Kangso'n Steel Mill: "On Guaranteeing Maximum Economy and Increased Production in Carrying Out the 1957 Peoples Economic Plan."

1957

January

21: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of management enthusiasts of P'yo'ngan-namdo agricultural cooperatives: "On Various

Problems for the Future Development of Agricultural Management."

February

14: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide meeting of business enthusiasts: "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Goods Circulation."

March

26: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before workers of the Party, government agencies, economic agencies, and social organizations of Hamgyo'ng-namdo: "Tasks of the Party Organizations of Hamgyo'ng-namdo."

April

18: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (18-19), discussion on "Further Development of the Marine Products Industry."

May

7: Adoption of Cabinet decision 143 on offering free 100,000 so'k of rice for relief of the farmers in South Korea.

11: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before workers of the Party, government agencies, social organizations, and economic agencies of Hamgyo'ng-bukto.

12: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before supervisory workers subordinate to the Ch'o'ngjin Railroad Management Bureau.

June

10: Dispatch of message from the DPRK Olympic Committee to the "ROK" Olympic Committee proposing the formation of a single North and South Korean team.

July

5: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before province, city, and county Party workers and Party organizers: "On Solidly Managing Party Organizations and Implementing Party Policy."

August

25: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the first graduation ceremony of the Songdo College of Politics and Economics.

27: Election of the second SPA.

September

11: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide meeting of enthusiasts in the machine industry sector: "Development of the Machine Industry is the Key to the Successful Accomplishment of the Five Year Plan."

18: First meeting of the second SPA (18-20), election of the standing committee of the SPA of the DPRK, organization of the Cabinet of the DPRK.

20: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the first meeting of the second SPA: "On the Pressing Tasks of the Peoples Government in Socialist Construction."

October

17: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (17-19), conclusion by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the meeting on the 19th: "On Fulfilling Party Policy in the field of Construction."

30: Announcement of a statement by a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman concerning the passage again of an illegal decision on the Korean Question at the 12th UN General Assembly.

December

5: Expanded Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (5-6), report to the meeting by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "Great Unity of the Socialist Camp, Headed by Russia, and New Stage of the International Communist Movement."

13: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of enthusiasts of Hwanghae-namdo agricultural cooperatives: "On Making the Victories Won in the Socialist Transformation of Agricultural Management More Solid."

18: Adoption of a message of appeal at the second congress of the Democratic Fatherland Unification Front (18-19) - "An Outcry to Fellow Countrymen of the Entire Country."

1958

January

29: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of enthusiasts of the Ministry of Light Industry: "For the Future Development of Light Industry."

February

4: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the third meeting of enthusiasts of the Ministry of Electricity: "On the Tasks of the Electric Industry Sector."

8: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the officers and men of the 324th military unit of the Korean Peoples Army: "The Korean Peoples Army is the Successor of the Armed Struggle against the Japanese."

17: Second meeting of the second SPA (17-19).

March

3: First meeting of representatives of the KWP (3-6), discussion "On the First Five Year (1957-1961) DPRK Peoples Economic Development Plan," and "On Furthering Strengthening the Unity and Solidarity of the Party."

6: Conclusion of comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the first meeting of the representatives of the KWP: "For the Successful Accomplishment of the First Five-Year Plan."

7: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the chairmen of Party committees and peoples committees of provinces, cities, and counties: "On Improving Party Work."

19: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide rally of young Socialist builders: "On the Tasks of Youth in Socialist Construction."

April

20: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the opening ceremony of the Hu'ngnam Nitrogenous Products Factory.

29: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide meeting of judicial police workers: "For the Accomplishment of Our Party's Judicial Policy."

May

10: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a mass rally in h. san city: "On the Achievements in the Struggle of the People of Yanggang-do and Future Tasks."

11: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before workers of the Party, government agencies, and social organizations in Yanggang-do: "Tasks of Yanggang-do Party Organizations."

June

5: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (5-7), conclusion of comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the meeting on the 7th: "On Expanding Production of Peoples Consumer Goods and Improving the Work of Goods Circulation."

9: Third meeting of the second SPA (9-11), adoption of the first Five Year Peoples Economic Plan.

11: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the third meeting of the second SPA: "Everything for the Prosperity and Development of the Fatherland."

23: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of Party and government agency workers in P'yo'ng^{an}-bukto.

August

9: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a training meeting for chairmen of peoples committees of cities and counties: "On the Various Pressing Tasks of the City and County Peoples Committees."

12: Congratulatory speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the opening ceremony of the broad-gauge railroad between Haeju and Haso'ng.

18: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the first graduation of the three-year class of the Central Party School.

21: Adoption by the Cabinet of the Republic of decision 96 on providing relief for the unemployed and orphans in the southern half ^{of} Korea, which is moaning under the forcible occupation of the American imperialists.

30: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the ceremony marking the completion of the restoration and rebuilding of the Sup'ung Power Station.

September

8: Report by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a rally commemorating and celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

16: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a nation-wide rally of production innovators: "Opposing Negativism and Conservatism in Socialist Construction."

26: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (26-27), discussion on "Further Expansion of Irrigated Field Area and Irrigated Paddy Area," "Acceleration of the Development of the Metal Industry," and adoption of a letter to be sent to all Party members.

October

1: Fourth meeting of the second SPA (1-2), adoption of laws on implementing the general, compulsory middle-school education system and preparing for implementation of the compulsory technical education system.

8: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Republic of Guinea.

11: Adoption of Cabinet decision 125 on unifying farm cooperatives at the li level.

26: Announcement of the complete withdrawal of the Chinese Peoples Volunteer Army from Korea.

November

1: Implementation of the history-making compulsory middle-school education system.

- 14: Production of the "Ch'o'llima" tractor.
- 18: Production of the "Su'ngni" [Victory] truck.
- 20: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a nation-wide lecture for city and county Party committee motivators: "On Communist Training."

December

- 19: Production of the "Red Star 58" bulldozer.
- 25: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a rally of P'yo'ngyang builders: "To Raise the Quality of Construction."

1959

January

- 5: Nation-wide rally of farming cooperatives (5-9), report by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "On the Victory of the Socialist collectivization of Farms in Our Country and the Future Development of Agricultural Management."

- 9: Conclusion by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the nation-wide rally of farming cooperatives: "For the Successful Execution of the Pressing Tasks of Agricultural Management."

- 26: Announcement of decree by the SPA standing committee on guaranteeing to South Korean citizens who come over to the northern half of the Republic the rights and security of living as citizens of the DPRK.

February

- 12: Adoption by the Cabinet of the Republic of decision 11 on issuance of new currency.

- 21: Fifth meeting of the second SPA (19-21), adoption of laws on farm taxes-in-kind.

- 23: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (23-25), discussion on "Special 21st Congress of the Russian Communist Party," "Raising the Quality of Industrial Goods," and "Party Work."

- 26: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a lecture meeting of Party organizers and Party committee chairmen of production enterprises, and city and county Party committee chairmen: "On Party Work Methods."

March

- 2: Adoption by the Cabinet of the Republic of decision 118 on completely abolishing student tuition fees.

- 7: Beginning of the "Ch'o'llima Work Team" movement by the Chin U'ng-wo'n work team in the Kangso'n Steel Mill.

- 23: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before an expanded plenum of the Ham[gyo'ng]-bukto Party committee: "Tasks of the Hamgyo'ng-bukto Party Organizations."

May

- 4: Decision "On Expanding the Machine Tool Breeding Movement into a Mass Movement" by the standing committee of the KWP Central Committee (4-6).

- 22: Announcement of statement by the Government of the Republic in connection with the Syngman Rhee clique's beginning in earnest to put into practice the "emigration" program.

June

- 11: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of Party enthusiasts in the marine products sector in Kangwo'n-do: "For a New Upsurge in

the Marine Products Industry."

27: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (27-30), discussion on "Further Development of the Livestock Breeding Industry," and "Development of the Electric Industry."

August

13: Signing of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan between the Korean Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross in Calcutta, India.

31: Expanded meeting of the standing committee of the KWP Central Committee, discussion on "Reorganizing the Management System of Existing Industries in Our Country and Establishing a System of Local Industry along with Central Industry," and "1960 Peoples Economic Plan."

September

4: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before an expanded meeting of the Hwanghae Iron Foundry Party committee: "Let Us Firmly Forge the Main Links in the Solution of All Problems and Concentrate All Efforts There."

23: Adoption of Cabinet decision 60 on providing relief for the afflicted people of the southern half of Korea.

October

12: Conclusion by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a nation-wide rally of enthusiasts of local industries and production cooperatives: "For the Further Development of Local Industry."

26: Sixth meeting of the second SPA (26-28), discussion on "Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" and "Reorganization of the Peoples Education System," adoption of a letter to be sent to the "ROK House of Representatives" and to the South Korean people, and adoption of a letter to be sent to the parliament of each country in the world.

November

14: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a conference of supervisory workers of the Party, government agencies, social organizations, and economic agencies in Hwanghae-namdo: "On Various Pressing Problems in the Work of Hwanghae-namdo."

December

1: Expanded Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (1-4), discussion on "1960 Peoples Economic Development Plan," "Improving and Strengthening the Work of Local Government Agencies," and "Forming the Economic Tree into a Mass Movement."

4: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before the Plenum of the KWP Central Committee: "On Various Pressing Tasks Arising in Socialist Economic Construction."

16: Arrival at Ch'o'ngjin harbor of first repatriation ship of our fellow countrymen in Japan.

17: Rally of farm mechanization pioneers (17-19).

1960

February

8: General meeting of the Party in Ch'o'ngsan-ni Kangso'-gun, P'yo'ng^{an}-namdo (8-9), speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "For the Correct Operation of Socialist Agrarian Management."

18: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a plenary meeting of the Kangso'-gun Party committee: "On Improving the Work Methods of County Party Organizations in Keeping with the New Environment."

25: Seventh meeting of the second SPA (25-27), discussion on "Settlement of the 1958 State Budget of the DPRK and the 1960 State Budget" and "Strengthening Peoples Health Work."

March

2: Formation of the General Federation of Korean Writers and Artists.

April

1: Death of comrade Pak Tal, the unsurpassed son of our Party and people, and one of the most loyal comrades-at-arms of comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

21: Announcement of "Outcry to the People of South Korea" by the KWP Central Committee in connection with the current situation in South Korea.

27: Discussion of measures to cope with the current situation in South Korea and announcement of a statement by a joint meeting of leaders of various political and social organizations.

August

8: Expanded Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (8-11), discussion on "Over-all Development of Technical Innovation Movements in All Sectors of the Peoples Economy," "Improving and Strengthening the Work of Training Technical Talent" and "Work of the KWP Delegation Which Attended the Meeting of Representatives of Socialist Nations and Workers Parties in Bucharest."

14: Report by comrade Kim Il-so'ng to a rally celebrating the 15th anniversary of the 15 August liberation.

22: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide rally of Ch'o'llima Work Team movement pioneers: "Ch'o'llima Standard Bearers are the Heroes of Our Times and the Red Soldiers of the Party."

29: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

September

1: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a meeting of enthusiasts in the sector related to the construction of vinylon factories: "In Order to Create a Modern Scientific Industrial Base."

28: Adoption of Cabinet decision 47 on exempting agricultural cooperatives from repayment of state loans and default payments.

October

31: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Republic of Mali.

November

19: Eighth meeting of the second SPA (19-24), discussion on "Further Acceleration of the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" and "Summary of the Execution of the First Five-Year (1957-1961) DPRK Peoples Economic Development Plan;" adoption of "Letter of the SPA of the DPRK to be Sent to the ROK National Assembly, to Various Political Parties and Social Organizations in South Korea, and to the People of South Korea," and "Views on Realizing North and South Korean Economic and Cultural Interchanges and Cooperation and Planning the Independent Development of a

National Economy in South Korea."

December

20: Expanded Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (20-23), discussion on "Summary of the Work in the Agricultural Management Sector for 1960 and Tasks for 1961," "1961 Peoples Economic Development Plan," and "Work of the Meeting of Communist Party and KWP Representatives."

1961

January

12: Instructions by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the expanded plenary meeting of the P'yo'ngyang Party committee: "On P'yo'ngyang's Becoming a Nation-wide Model as the Capital of the Revolution, the Capital of Democracy, and the Capital of Socialism."

23: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a General Meeting of the Party in Ihyo'n-ni, Su'nggho-guyo'k, P'yo'ngyang City (23-24): "The Main Thing in Party Work is the Training, Transformation, and Unity of the People."

March

7: Instructions by comrade Kim Il-so'ng to a nation-wide rally of farmers, laborers, and communications personnel: "On Training and Transforming Many People During the Seven-Year Peoples Economic Plan by All Party Members and Democratic Youth Members."

20: Plenum of the KWP Central Committee (20-22), discussion on "State of Execution of the Decision of the June 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee 'On Improving and Strengthening the Food Processing Industry and the Production of Daily Necessities' and Future Tasks" and "Further Strengthening the Work of Capital Construction in Each Sector," and adoption of Cabinet decision 42 on aiding the stricken farmers of the southern half of Korea."

23: Ninth meeting of the second SPA (23-25), discussion "On the Settlement of the 1959 and 1960 State Budgets of the DPRK and the 1961 State Budget."

April

7: Pukch'o'ng meeting of the standing committee of the KWP Central Committee, discussion "On Reclaiming All the Mountains in the Country and Expanding Orchards and Mulberry Fields On a Large Scale."

14: Adoption of Cabinet decision 61 on accelerating the chemicalization of farm management.

25: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a nation-wide rally of education workers and enthusiasts: "On the Over-all Development of the Communist Training of Youth."

28: Instructions by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at a nation-wide rally of enthusiasts in the forestry industry sector: "On Tasks Arising in Work to Raise the Rational Utility Rate of Lumber."

May

4: Statement by the DPRK Minister of Home Affairs in connection with the proposal for North and South Korean students to hold talks.

7: Speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng before a mass rally in Hamhu'ng celebrating May 1st and the completion of the 2.8 [8 February?] vinylon factory: "In Order to Further Develop the Chemical Industry."

13: Formation of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

June

7: Nation-wide rally of health workers and enthusiasts (7-9), report "On Instructions Given by comrade Kim Il-so'ng to the Health Sector and On Absolutely Fulfilling Ch'o'ngsan-ni Work Methods."

12: Adoption of Cabinet decision 99 on the immediate introduction of anthracite coal gas in all sectors of the Peoples economy, beginning with the chemical industry.

July

6: Conclusion of a treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and Russia.

11: Conclusion of a treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and China.

September

11: Fourth Congress of the KWP (11-18), agenda: (1) Summary of the Work of the KWP Central Committee (2) Summary of the Work of the KWP Central Investigation Committee (3) Seven-Year (1961-1967) DPRK Peoples Economic Development Plan (4) Election of KWP Central Guidance Agency.

October

5: Conference between workers of Party and government agencies of Kangwo'n-do and workers of social organizations, and economic and cultural agencies, under the guidance of comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

10: On-the-spot guidance by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the Ihyo'n Agricultural Cooperative.

November

15: Nation-wide rally of mothers (15-17), instructions by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "On Becoming Communist Mothers and Bringing Up Children Better."

27: Expanded meeting of the second plenum of the Fourth Congress of the KWP Central Committee (27 November - 1 December), discussion on "The Work of the KWP Delegation Which Attended the 22nd Congress of the Russian Communist Party," "1962 Peoples Economic Development Plan," and "Construction of 600,000 cultural Residences in Farm Villages."

December

6: On-the-spot guidance by comrade Kim Il-so'ng at the Taean Electric Factory (6-16).

22: Adoption of Cabinet decision 157 on organizing agricultural cooperative management committees.

1962

February

15: Announcement of statement by the Fatherland Front Central Committee in connection with the criminal "Korea-Japan Talks."

25: Announcement of a message of appeal by the Fatherland Front Central Committee to be sent to the fellow countrymen in the southern half of the Republic in connection with the criminal "emigration" scheme of the Pak Cho'ng-hu'i clique.

March

6: Expanded meeting of the third plenum of the Fourth Congress of

the KWP Central Committee (6-8), discussion "On the State of Work of Party Organizers in Hwanghae-namdo for the Realization of Instructions Given by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng in Party Guidance in Ch'o'ngsan-ni and Kangso'-gun."

April

5: Tenth meeting of the second SPA.

June

20: Eleventh meeting of the second SPA (20-21), discussion on developing a nation-wide struggle to have U.S. Troops withdrawn from South Korea.

24: Announcement of a DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum "On the Aggressive Acts of the U.S. Against Korea."

August

7: Joint meeting of local Party and economic workers (7-8), report on the state of execution of comrade Kim Il-so'ng's instructions on improving the lives of the people in remote districts in a epoch-making manner.

October

8: Election of representatives to the SPA of the DPRK.

22: First meeting of the third SPA (22-23), election of the SPA standing committee; organization of the new Cabinet, headed by comrade Kim Il-so'ng; speech by comrade Kim Il-so'ng: "On the Pressing Tasks of the DPRK Government."

November

8: Expanded meeting of the Taean Electric Factory Party committee, attended by comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

12: Conference of P'yongan-namdo Party and agricultural management workers, attended by comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

24: Announcement of a DPRK Government memorandum "To Have U.S. Forces Withdrawn from South Korea and To Realize the Independent, Peaceful Unification of Korea."

29: Announcement of decree by the SPA standing committee concerning establishment of the March 1st monthly prize for workers in the publishing and reporting sector.

December

10: Fifth plenary meeting of the Fourth Congress of the KWP Central Committee (10-14), discussion on "Further Strengthening of National Defense Power in Connection with the State of Affairs that has been Created" and "Summary of Implementation of the 1962 Peoples Economic Development Plan and the 1963 Peoples Economic Development Plan."

1963

January

14: Announcement of a statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland in connection with the scheme to extend military control in South Korea.

March

2: Establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Uganda.

9: Establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and

the Arab Republic of Yemen.

May

9: Second meeting of the third SPA (9-11), discussion "On Settlement of the 1962 DPRK State Budget and the 1963 State Budget."

13: Sixth plenary meeting of the Fourth Congress of the KWP Central Committee (13-15), discussion on "Further Strengthening the Work of Factory and Enterprise Party Committees" and "Further Strengthening the Ch'o'llima Work Team Movement."

June

23: Announcement in Peking of a joint Statement by Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK Ch'oe Yong-ko'n and President of the Peoples Republic of China Liu Shao-chi

28: Adoption of Cabinet decision 40 on assisting the stricken people and flood victims of the southern half of Korea.

July

15: Announcement of a statement by the Government of the Republic concerning the question of free travel to and from the fatherland by Korean residents in Japan.

25: Announcement of a memorandum by the Foreign Ministry of the Republic exposing the acts of the American imperialists in violation of the armistice agreement.

August

13: Plenary meeting of the Yanggang-do Party committee, attended by comrade Kim Il-so'ng (13-15), discussion on the further development of agricultural management and the forestry industry within the province, based on the on-the-spot instructions of comrade Premier to Yanggang-do.

September

3: Seventh plenary meeting of the Fourth Congress of the KWP Central Committee (3-5), discussion on "Preliminary Summary of Implementation of the 1963 Peoples Economic Development Plan and the 1964 Peoples Economic Development Plan" and "Increase of Livestock Production;" adoption of a letter to be sent to all Party members.

9: Mass rally in P'yo'ngyang celebrating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF WEATHER

The weather conditions of 1963 have a number of special features compared with the average year.

In January it was exceedingly cold and in the spring and summer seasons, which constituted the crop-raising periods, the temperature was low in comparison with normal years, but in November-December it was extraordinarily warm. Moreover, through the spring and summer seasons much rain came down, so that the quantities of rainfall in April-May and July amounted to twice as much as in the average year over most of the regions. Consequently there were many cloudy days in the spring and summer and the proportion of sunny days was exceedingly low, and the cumulative temperatures during the crop-growing period were some 100-200 degrees lower than in normal years.

Temperature. The annual average temperature, in the area where it was highest, was 10.5 degrees, and at 1,000 feet above sea-level or higher on the Paengmu Plateau it went down below zero. In the southern part it was on the order of 0.4 degrees lower than in the average year, and in the northern part it was on the order of 0.4 degrees higher.

If we consider the area distribution of the annual average temperatures, we see that in the southern coastal zone of Hwanghae-namdo and Kangwon-do [Provinces] they were over 10 degrees, and in the plain zones of the east and west coasts they were 8-9 degrees, while in the inland region of the north area variations were great and they ranged from 2-6 degrees.

The highest temperatures, on account of the long-continued rainy spell in the summer season, were not very high, and the highest extreme temperatures of the year were 28-33 degrees. The places where the highest extreme temperatures were highest of all were in the northern area - 34.7 degrees at Musan and 33.5 degrees at Sinu'iju. At Wo'nsen, where the temperatures were high throughout the year, the highest extreme temperature was 33.2 degrees and at P'yongyang it was 32.7 degrees. In the high mountain zone of the north, too, it was relatively high - 25.9 degrees at Paegam and 28.5 degrees at Samjiyo'n.

The lowest extreme temperatures were as in normal years: -15 to -35 degrees. If we consider this situation by zones, we see that they were -15 to -17 degrees in the southern coastal zone of the east coast and -17 to -19 degrees in the southern zone of the west coast. The lowest extreme temperatures went abruptly lower according as the altitude above sea-level

went up and as the distance from the sea grew longer, and area variations were exceedingly great. The places where they were the lowest of all were in the high mountain zone of the north - -35 degrees at Samjiyo'n and -34 degrees at Hyesan. The lowest extreme temperature at P'yo'ngyang was -22.4 degrees.

To cite a number of special features of the temperatures in 1963, they are as follows:

Dry cold weather of January: From the direction of Mongolia exceedingly frigid air flowed strongly into our country without interruption so that kaein [meaning unknown] weather was continued over a long period and despite the fact that the proportion of sunny days was high, the average temperature for the month in the over-all area exclusive of the inland region of the north was on the order of 2-4 degrees lower than in normal years.

Not only this, but even during daytime when the sun was shining the temperature did not go up, and there was little difference between the days and the nights.

This sort of cold spell has occurred, since 1905, in January of the years 1922 and 1945 and represents a cold spell such as is found on the order of only once in 20 years.

Differences of January Average Temperature Vis-a-Vis Normal Year

	January 1963	Normal Year	Difference
Sinu'iju	-11.2	- 9.0	-2.2
P'yo'ngyang	-12.1	- 8.3	-3.8
Wo'nsan	- 7.6	- 3.8	-3.8
Kimch'aek	- 7.9	- 5.2	-2.7
Chunggang	-20.7	-20.4	-0.3

Low Temperature in May - July: During this period the low atmospheric pressure and frontal activity in the vicinity of our country were severe and the development of air currents from the southern and southeastern directions could not be effected and they could not bring in the air of the tropical regions; for this reason the temperatures of May - July were low.

Variation of May - July Temperature (Compared with Temperature of Average Year)

	May	June	July
Sinu'iju	-0.0	-0.1	-0.6
P'yo'ngyang	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Wo'nsan	-1.4	-0.8	-0.2
Kimch'aek	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9

High Temperature in December: The high atmospheric pressure to be found in Mongolia did not extend as far as our country, and conversely, air currents from the south and southeast blew on the order of twice as much as in normal years. Consequently, December was quite warm compared with normal years.

Differences of December Average Temperature Vis-a-Vis Normal Year

	December 1963	Normal Year	Difference
Sinu'iju	- 3.4	- 5.5	2.1
P'yo'ngyang	- 2.0	- 4.2	2.2
Wo'nsan	- 1.6	- 0.2	1.8 [sic]
Kimch'aek	- 0.2	- 1.8	1.6
Chunggung	-14.1	-15.1	1.0

Cumulative Temperatures. The cumulative temperatures for 1963 were somewhat lower than in normal years.

The data on which daily average temperatures of 5 degrees or higher began was on the order of five days later than in normal years in the southern part, and in the northern part it was 10 April, 10-20 days early, so that there was practically no area difference.

In areas of 800 meters above sea-level and higher, however, the date was later according to the altitude, and when it came to zones of 1,000 meters and higher, it was later than in the plain areas by a month. This sort of situation was due to the fact that from the first third of the month of April there was a continuous fall of rain so that the temperature could not go up, then in the middle third of the month of April it suddenly did go up.

The final date with a daily average temperature of 5 degrees or higher was at the end of September or the beginning of October in the high-up zones, while in the plain zones of the east and west coast and the central zones it was 7 November, so that it was somewhat on the late side compared with normal years, and particularly in the inland region of the northern part it was 15-20 days late.

The cumulative temperatures of daily average temperatures of 5 degrees or higher were less than in normal years by 100-200 degrees, so that in the plain zone in the southern part along the west coast where they were the greatest they amounted to 3,800 degrees, in the central zones 3,200-3,300 degrees and in the high-up zones of the inland in the northern part 2,000-2,600 degrees.

The date on which daily average temperatures rose to 10 degrees or higher was 5-8 May at 500 meters above sea-level or lower and in the high-up zones it was in the first third of the month of June.

The final date was in the middle third of the month of October in the plain zones and the middle third of the month of September in the high-up zones.

The cumulative temperatures of 10 degrees or higher amounted to 3,300-

3,500 degrees in the plain zones, 2,400-2,700 degrees in the inland region of the northern part and 1,500 degrees or less in the high mountain zone.

Frost. Final Frost: Ended early in comparison with normal years. That is to say, it ended earlier by on the order of 15 days on the west coast, and 10 days on the east coast, and there were no special differences in the inland regions of the northern part.

First frost: Came early in comparison with the average year by on the order of one week on the west coast and 15 days on the east coast, and was the same as in normal years in the inland regions of the northern part.

Frost at the Principal Points

	Final Frost (Spring)		First Frost (Fall)		Frostless Period		Dif-
	1963	Normal Year	1963	Normal Year	1963	Normal Year	ference
Sinu'iju	4.10	4.21	10.5	10.11	177	172	5
P'yo'ngyang	4.9	4.23	10.7	10.12	180	171	9
Wo'nsan	4.7	4.5	10.9	10.24	180	201	-21
Chunggang	5.15	5.12	9.23	9.26	162	168	-6

Precipitation. The quantity of annual precipitation for 1963 (except for Yanggang-do and Hamgyo'ng-bukto [Provinces]) amounted to 1.3-1.7 times that of normal years. The period in which most of the rain came down was the period from April to July and in particular much spring rain came down, and in some of the areas of the west coast the quantity of rainfall from April to June amounted to 2-3 times that of normal years. The quantity of precipitation in August, however, (except for the U'nggi region of Hamgyo'ng-bukto) was on the order of half of that of a normal year in the overall area.

The quantity of precipitation in 1963 was conspicuously great in the area to the south of 40 degrees North latitude and was of the same order as in normal years to the north thereof.

The area in which the quantity of precipitation was greatest was the area of the mid-courses and the upper courses of the Taedong-gang and Ch'o'ngch'o'n-gang [Rivers] and it amounted to 1,900-2,100 millimeters (Pukch'ang 2,100 millimeters, To'kch'o'n 2,088 millimeters, Hyangsan 1,955 millimeters). In the area connecting the high-up zone of Kangwo'n-do [Province] and the area of Kaeso'ng [City], too, the amount of annual precipitation was 1,600 millimeters or more (Sep'ori 1,824 millimeters, Ich'o'n 1,603 millimeters, Kaeso'ng 1,625 millimeters). Generally speaking, on the west coast there was much rain, and even on the lower courses of the Taedong-gang, which are noted for having exceedingly little precipitation, there were 1,200 millimeters or more (Namp'o 1,340 millimeters, Kwangnyang-man [Bay] 1,274 millimeters). In Chagang-do [Province] and the area in the southern part of the east coast (except Wo'nsan), there were 1,000-1,300 millimeters, and this amounted to considerably more than in normal years.

Yanggang-do and Hamgyo'ng-bukto [Provinces] constituted regions where the quantity of precipitation was smallest and it did not exceed 400-700

millimeters. Areas where it was particularly small were the central part of Yanggang-do (Kapsan 432 millimeters, Hyesan 510 millimeters) and the inland region in the northern part of Hamgyo'ng-bukto (Muson 439 millimeters, Hoeryo'ng 517 millimeters).

In the Paengmu Plateau, however, the quantity of annual precipitation was relatively large. At Samjiyo'n it was 956 millimeters, and at the summit of Paektu-san [Mountain] it is estimated to have exceeded 1,500 millimeters.

The annual number of days of precipitation was 100-150 and was on the same order as in normal years, but they were conspicuously numerous in April-May, but on the other hand exceedingly few in August.

Areas in which the number of days of precipitation was particularly large were in the high mountain zone of Sep'0: 145 days, Paegam: 141 days, and Samjiyo'n: 180 days; and in the regions of To'kch'o'n and Pukch'ang, where the quantity of precipitation was the greatest, it was on the order of 120 days. At P'yo'ngyang, where the amount of rain was relatively great it was 90 days, and at Ko'nsan 101 days, and the annual number of days of precipitation was on the small side. The annual numbers of days of precipitation, without being connected with the quantities of precipitation, generally speaking were small in the plain zones but large in the high mountain zones.

Quantities of Rainfall, April-June, in Hambuk Region
(Unit)

	April	May	June	Total	Average Year	h
Ch'o'ngjin	12	18	17	47	148	32
Hoeryo'ng	20	12	30	62	149	41
Musan	23	17	41	81	171	48

Long Rainy Spells and Downpours. The rainy season of 1963 in most of the areas began at the end of June and ended at the beginning of September. The inland region of the northern part and the southern part of the east coast, however, had already entered the rainy season in the first third or the middle third of the month of June. In June-July, particularly in July, exceedingly great amounts of rain came down, but in August the amounts were extremely small.

The rain which started on 12 July continued for close to 20 days, and at the places where the amount of rain that came down during this period was the greatest it was 600-800 millimeters and was on the order of the annual amount for a year in which the quantity of precipitation is small. The regions where it was most severe were To'kch'o'n and Pukch'ang, where 700 millimeters of rain came down in a period of 13 days. This is the first time such a severe long rainy spell as this has occurred in several decades recently, and there were even places where 200 millimeters or more of rain came down in the course of a day.

Quantities of Rainfall and Numbers of Days of Rainfall in April - May

Quantities of Precipitation
(Units: Millimeters)

	a 4 월						b 5 월					
	c 강수량			d 강우 일수			c 강수량			d 강우 일수		
	1963년	평년	%	1963년	평년	차	1963년	평년	%	1963년	평년	차
	e	f	g	e	f	g	e	f	g	e	f	g
h 신의주	90	48	187	14	6	+8	76	80	95	13	10	+3
i 평양	130	44	308	13	6	+7	141	65	217	12	9	+3
j 사리원	107	30	274	12	6	+6	156	67	233	9	8	+1
k 개성	230	68	338	18	7	+11	172	108	159	16	9	+7
l 원산	130	66	199	10	9	+1	164	85	194	10	10	0
m 함흥	122	42	291	9	6	+3	72	56	129	10	8	+2

Legend for chart:

- a. April

b. May

c. Quantities of Rainfall

d. Numbers of Days of Rainfall

e. 1963

f. Normal Years

g. Difference
- h. Sinu'iju

i. P'yo'ngyang

j. Sariwo'n

k. Kaeso'ng

l. Wo'nsan

m. Hamhu'ng

Quantities of Rainfall and Numbers of Days of Rainfall in July-August

(Units: Millimeters)

	a 7 월				b 8 월			
	c 강수량		d 강우 일수		c 강수량		d 강우 일수	
	1963년	평년	1963년	평년	1963년	평년	1963년	평년
	e	f	g	h	e	f	g	h
h 신의주	766	259	22	+6	31	11	6	-6
i 평양	764	306	18	+4	54	23	6	-8
j 해주	465	148		+4	94	39	8	-5
k 원산	560	198	22	+4	264	85	15	-4
l 김책	212	189	19	+4	118	73	10	-2
m 중강	342	179	23	+5	161	93	16	0

Legend for chart:

- a. July

b. August

c. Quantities of Rainfall

d. Numbers of Days of Rainfall

e. 1963

f. % Relative to Normal Years

g. Difference Vis-a-Vis Normal Years
- h. Sinu'iju

i. P'yo'ngyang

j. Haeju

k. Wo'nsan

l. Kimch'aek

m. Chunggang

a 심한 장마				
	b 기간	c 강우 일수	d 강우 량	.
e 신 외 주	7.15-7.26	12	514.6	
f 평 양	7.12-7.31	20	667.9	
g 덕 천	7.15-7.27	13	731.4	
h 사 창	7.15-7.27	13	772.9	
i 신 계	7.12-8.1	21	732.7	
j 세 계	7.15-7.31	17	882.3	
k 평 양	7.15-7.21	7	390.0	
l 세 산	7.12-7.16	5	65.2	
m 강 계	7.12-8.2	22	344.0	

Legend for chart:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| a. Severe Long Rainy Spells | h. Pukch'ang |
| b. Period | i. Singye |
| c. Numbers of Days of Rainfall | j. Sep'o |
| d. Quantities of Rainfall | k. Hamhu'ng |
| e. Sinu'iju | l. Hyesan |
| f. P'yo'ngyang | m. Kanggye |
| g. To'kch'o'n | |

Cloud and Sunshine. Cloudy Days: There were many cloudy days in April-July. To consider the cloudy days of April-May and July in comparison with normal years, they were as shown in a separate table.

Proportion of Sunshine: In our country sunshine conditions are most favorable in the winter season, while in the summer season exceedingly poor conditions are the normal rule but in 1963, in the spring season which is a period when conditions are relatively good, they were exceedingly poor, and on the other hand in August, which is a period when the conditions are poor, they were relatively good.

The month in which the proportion of sunshine was highest was February, and it rated on the order of 60-80 percent; as for the proportion of sunshine in July when it was the lowest, there were almost no areas where it exceeded 30 percent. Areas where the proportion of sunshine was particularly low were the coastal zones of the northern part of the east coast and the southern part of the west coast, where it was 20 percent or lower (Ch'ongjin 19.6%, Haeju 17.8%).

Downpours

	1 day	2 day period
Kuso'ng	150.6	251.0
P'yo'ngyang	147.0	216.2
To'kch'o'n	216.3	293.6
Pukch'ang	294.6	357.6
Singye	204.6	276.7
Wo'nsan	185.2	213.5
Hyesan	33.6	50.0
Kanggye	86.5	101.4

Cloudy Days

	April	May	July	Total	Difference Vis-a-Vis Normal Years
Sinu'iju	14	12	20	46	5
P'yo'ngyang	15	17	20	52	15
Haeju	17	18	22	57	18
Wo'nsan	15	11	20	46	4
Kimch'aek	10	5	20	35	-8
Chunggang	13	6	22	41	1

Proportion of Sunshine in 1963 (%)

	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	c
	1월	2월	3월	4월	5월	6월	7월	8월	9월	10월	11월	12월	년
d 신의주	75.2	82.1	67.1	49.8	55.0	49.7	30.2	60.9	67.3	65.1	55.4	55.2	58.1
e 구룡	75.8	77.7	64.7	48.3	57.5	56.0	28.6	65.4	68.1	68.7	48.4	55.6	58.5
f 평양	69.6	69.7	59.6	36.8	41.1	51.6	24.9	52.9	54.5	57.0	47.1	47.5	49.8
g 양덕	62.9	61.8	52.9	40.1	49.9	47.8	25.0	48.0	49.1	52.6	42.7	43.0	47.2
h 남포	70.7	72.9	63.2	42.1	42.6	56.5	24.0	58.7	59.6	67.7	52.2	46.0	53.5
i 사리원	69.7	72.8	60.8	40.4	41.3	47.1	27.5	55.4	64.9	66.8	54.4	44.6	53.8
j 해주	74.1	74.7	58.7	35.3	40.0	37.9	17.8	55.7	61.0	73.5	58.2	53.7	52.9
k 개성	75.1	75.9	62.9	39.4	43.6	42.6	23.2	52.0	60.1	67.8	50.0	47.9	51.8
l 세포	64.4	60.5	59.3	39.7	45.9	50.6	24.0	46.2	62.1	69.9	49.3	43.7	50.3
m 원산	77.2	76.1	59.3	48.0	60.0	40.4	34.1	48.5	62.5	63.5	68.5	64.3	
n 함흥	71.0	67.7	56.5	42.5	55.3	30.3	27.8	45.4	56.4	65.0	66.6	62.7	53.9
o 장진	70.5	73.3	61.7	46.5	59.5	46.8	28.5	45.6	50.6	54.8	45.6	55.8	53.3
p 김책	64.7	57.0	63.6	44.3	55.7	31.1	23.8	30.2	59.7	60.8	62.3	54.0	48.9
q 청진	55.9	66.0	61.9	50.4	58.2	28.7	19.6	31.1	50.9	64.2	50.5	49.3	47.3
r 백암	63.0	73.6	66.9	55.4	65.4	57.4	40.6	52.6	50.4	62.6	57.8	60.7	58.5
s 혜산	65.6	77.5	69.7	54.2	64.7	51.1	31.9	47.7	42.7	55.7	52.2	58.8	55.0
t 강계	54.8	66.0	59.7	49.5	58.4	55.9	25.8	48.3	48.6	51.7	42.1	44.9	50.5
u 중강	42.0	68.5	59.9	45.7	55.2	44.9	22.7	38.7	37.5	51.7	41.0	43.2	45.9
v 신계	67.2	68.4	59.5	40.3	42.8	44.4	23.4	46.6	61.2	66.7	49.4	42.3	51.0

Legend for chart:

- b. January, February, etc.
- c. Year
- d. Sinu'iju
- e. Kuso'ng
- f. P'yo'ngyang
- g. Yangdo'k
- h. Nampo'o
- i. Sariwo'n
- j. Haeju
- k. Kaeso'ng
- l. Sep'o
- m. Wo'nsan
- n. Hamhu'ng
- o. Chungjin
- p. Kinch'aek
- q. Ch'o'ngjin
- r. Paegam
- s. Hyesan
- t. Kanggye
- u. Chunggang
- v. Singye

a 1963년 강수량(CMM) 및 강수 일수														
	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	c	d
	1월	2월	3월	4월	5월	6월	7월	8월	9월	10월	11월	12월	합	강수일수
e신의주	6.9	6.8	14.5	89.7	75.7	26.6	765.6	31.2	173.2	87.8	46.2	17.8	1342.0	100
f구시	6.0	7.5	25.0	166.7	77.1	131.9	1049.0	67.8	110.0	65.1	85.3	7.4	1801.8	107
g평양	8.9	6.8	20.6	129.5	141.0	218.8	763.9	51.2	115.6	16.7	46.1	12.3	1564.4	90
h양덕	8.2	9.5	28.5	126.1	145.7	161.6	562.8	128.4	93.5	33.4	54.0	15.0	1366.7	118.9
i남포	5.5	10.2	36.0	91.5	138.4	128.0	671.3	26.4	96.1	25.9	88.8	21.9	1340.0	95
j사리원	7.8	7.9	38.7	107.1	155.5	89.1	408.2	98.2	89.1	15.3	54.1	16.2	1087.2	96
k신계	10.1	16.3	21.3	81.6	6.6	156.7	568.0	302.5	211.2	3.1	42.0	7.9	1431.1	112
l해주	16.4	10.6	48.8	231.8	158.5	114.9	461.7	92.4	124.9	19.1	40.2	37.4	1359.7	107
m개성	9.5	2.9	50.0	229.9	172.3	266.5	907.2	137.7	93.6	14.2	23.4	18.1	1625.3	121
n세포	22.5	8.3	43.9	251.4	214.7	214.3	781.5	173.5	75.5	10.0	51.1	34.5	1884.2	145
o원산	49.8	14.0	101.8	130.5	163.6	144.3	560.3	264.1	52.7	3.5	37.9	14.0	1539.5	101
p함흥	7.1	8.1	58.7	122.1	71.8	102.2	547.7	107.4	42.0	8.9	16.8	22.9	1115.7	98
q창진	4.4	2.3	49.9	90.6	67.1	68.8	485.6	106.3	46.8	13.9	30.8	7.0	973.5	107
r김책	23.3	3.1	21.2	69.5	46.4	41.5	211.8	118.4	35.3	44.4	36.1	48.7	699.7	109
s청진	0.1	0.0	11.2	12.2	18.0	16.8	135.3	177.2	57.3	4.8	42.9	21.0	496.9	90
t백암	4.6	2.6	29.8	43.5	36.1	88.8	197.5	126.7	79.6	12.9	22.3	10.0	654.4	141
u혜산	1.4	0.8	12.1	33.3	23.7	69.0	161.2	118.3	45.2	22.0	15.7	7.2	509.9	121
v장계	1.1	3.4	10.1	59.7	75.8	151.6	435.7	109.8	46.3	56.5	49.0	11.7	1013.7	122
w장강	1.2	0.9	9.8	49.7	37.3	95.0	342.0	160.8	104.5	46.2	46.4	10.1	903.9	125

Legend for chart:

- a. Quantities of Precipitation and Numbers of Days of Precipitation in 1963
- b. January, February, etc.
- c. Year
- d. Numbers of Days of Precipitation
- e. Sinu'iju
- f. Kuso'ng
- g. P'yo'ngyang
- h. Yangdo'k
- i. Namp'o
- j. Sariwo'n
- k. Singye
- l. Haeju
- m. Kaeso'ng
- n. Sep'o
- o. Wo'nsan
- p. Hamhu'ng
- q. Changjin
- r. Kimch'aek
- s. Ch'o'ngjin
- t. Paegam
- u. Hyesan
- v. Kanggye
- w. Chunggang

a. 월 평균 기온(°C)													
	b. 1월	b. 2월	b. 3월	b. 4월	b. 5월	b. 6월	b. 7월	b. 8월	b. 9월	b. 10월	b. 11월	b. 12월	c. 연
d. 신의주	-11.2	-3.9	3.1	9.0	15.0	19.9	23.3	25.0	18.5	10.7	3.1	-3.4	9.1
e. 구석	-12.1	-4.9	2.5	8.9	15.2	20.0	22.4	24.0	17.2	9.5	1.7	-4.2	8.4
f. 평양	-12.1	-4.7	3.1	10.1	15.7	21.0	23.9	24.8	18.3	10.7	3.7	-2.0	9.4
g. 양덕	-15.2	-7.2	0.9	7.7	14.0	18.2	21.6	22.5	14.8	7.4	0.9	-3.4	6.8
h. 남포	-9.7	-3.5	3.3	9.8	15.0	20.8	23.5	24.6	19.1	11.7	5.0	-0.9	9.9
i. 사리원	-11.2	-4.2	3.2	10.3	15.8	21.3	24.1	24.9	19.2	11.3	4.3	-1.2	9.8
j. 신개	-13.7	-5.9	2.2	0.9	15.2	19.5	22.3	23.5	16.7	9.7	2.2	-3.0	8.1
k. 해주	-9.7	-3.2	4.1	10.2	15.8	19.9	22.9	25.0	19.4	12.4	6.1	0.4	10.3
l. 개성	-10.5	-3.6	3.9	10.4	15.9	20.2	23.5	24.8	18.9	11.7	5.1	-0.5	10.0
m. 세포	-16.2	-8.8	-0.2	6.2	12.3	15.8	19.9	21.0	14.4	7.4	0.6	-4.6	5.6
n. 원산	-7.6	-1.5	4.1	9.0	14.4	18.0	22.4	23.9	18.6	11.8	6.4	1.6	10.1
o. 함흥	-7.5	-2.2	3.1	8.2	13.8	17.6	21.5	23.0	17.7	11.1	5.0	-0.6	9.2
p. 장진	-20.2	-14.8	-5.2	2.6	9.0	13.6	17.1	17.5	10.2	3.0	-4.2	-11.5	1.4
q. 김책	-7.9	-3.0	1.6	6.1	10.7	14.4	18.9	21.7	17.5	10.9	5.1	-0.2	8.0
r. 청진	-8.6	-3.8	1.4	6.6	12.0	14.4	18.2	20.7	17.2	10.1	3.6	-1.6	7.5
s. 파암	-21.4	-14.1	-6.1	1.7	9.8	13.3	16.1	16.3	8.5	1.8	-6.3	-12.1	
t. 혜산	-20.4	-13.4	-2.4	5.3	13.0	17.3	20.3	20.5	12.1	4.0	-4.0	14.0	3.2
u. 중강	-20.7	-12.9	-0.6	7.4	14.7	19.6	21.8	22.3	14.1	5.7	-3.5	-14.1	4.5
v. 강계	-17.4	-8.6	1.1	8.6	15.3	20.8	22.4	23.1	15.4	7.1	-1.2	-9.3	6.4

Legend for chart:

- a. Monthly Average Temperature (Degrees C.)
- b. January, February, etc.
- c. Year
- d. Sinu'iju
- e. Kuso'ng
- f. P'yo'ngyang
- g. Yangdo'k
- h. Namp'o
- i. Sariwo'n
- j. Singye
- k. Haeju
- l. Kaeso'ng
- m. Sep'o
- n. Wo'nsan
- o. Hamhu'ng
- p. Changjin
- q. Kimch'aek
- r. Ch'o'ngjin
- s. Paegam
- t. Hyesan
- u. Chunggang
- v. Kanggye

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

1. 인민경제통계

2

인구의 장성 및 그의 성별 구성

	1946년 3월 현재	1949년 4월 현재	1953년 5월 1일 현재	1956년 6월 1일 현재	1960년 7월 현재	1963년 8월 1일 현재
9. 총인구 수 (천명)	9,257	9,622	8,401	9,859	10,789	11,568
10. 인구 수의 장성 (%)	100	104	92	101	117	125
11. 인구 수의 성별 구성 (%)						
12. 총인구 수	100	100	100	100	100	100
13. 남자	50.0	49.7	48.9	47.8	48.4	48.7
14. 여자	50.0	50.3	51.1	52.2	51.6	51.3

15. 주민의 직업별 구성 (%)

	1946년 3월 현재	1949년 4월 현재	1953년 5월 1일 현재	1956년 6월 1일 현재	1960년 7월 현재	1963년 8월 1일 현재
19. 총계	100	100	100	100	100	100
20. 노동자	12.5	19.0	21.2	27.3	38.3	40.1
21. 사무원	6.2	7.0	8.5	13.6	13.7	15.1
22. 협동농장원	—	—	—	40.0	44.4	42.8
23. 개인농민	74.1	69.3	66.4	16.6	—	—
24. 기타 협동단체 조합원	—	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.3	1.9
25. 개인수공업자	1.5	0.8	6.6	0.3	—	—
26. 기업가	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
27. 상인	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	—	—

28. 인구의 도시, 농촌별 구성 (%)

	Total Production	29. 그중 도시 인구	30. 농촌 인구
5. 1953년 12월 1일	100	17.7	82.3
6. 1956년 6월 1일	100	20.0	71.0
31. 1959년 12월 1일	100	38.0	62.0
32. 1960년 12월 31일	100	40.6	59.4
8. 1963년 10월 1일	100	44.5	55.5

33. 인구의 출생, 사망 및 자연 증가

	1944	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
34. 인구 1,000 명당 출생자 수	31.3	41.2	25.1	31.0	38.5	42.7
35. 인구 1,000 명당 사망자 수	20.8	18.7	18.1	17.6	10.5	12.8
36. 인구 1,000 명당 자연 증가 수	10.5	22.5	7.0	13.4	28.0	29.9

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. STATISTICS RELATIVE TO PEOPLE'S ECONOMY
2. Growth of Population and Composition by Sex
3. As of end of 1946
4. As of end of 1949
5. 1 December 1953
6. 1 September 1956
7. As of end of 1960
8. 1 October 1963
9. Total population (in 1000's)
10. Growth of population (%)
11. Composition of population by sex (%)
12. Total population
13. Male
14. Female
15. Composition of Inhabitants by Occupation (%)
16. As of 1 December 1953
17. As of 1 September 1956
18. As of 1 October 1963
19. Total
20. Laborers
21. Office workers
22. Co-operative farm personnel
23. Individual farmers
24. Other co-operative organization association members
25. Individual handicraftsmen
26. Entrepreneurs
27. Merchants
28. Composition of Population by City and Farm Village (%)
29. City population
30. Farm village population
31. 1 December 1959
32. 31 December 1960
33. Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in Population
34. Number of births per 1000 population
35. Number of deaths per 1000 population
36. Number of natural increase per 1000 population

a 사회 총생산액의 장성(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1962	1963
b 사회 총생산액	100	319	163	355	797	10배	11배
		100	75	162	364	475	502
			100	217	488	637	673
				100	224	293	300
					100	131	138

d 사회 총생산액의 인민 경제 부문별 구성(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1962	1963
사회 총생산액 b	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
공업 e	23.2	35.6	30.7	40.1	57.1	61.0	60.6
농업 f	59.1	40.6	41.6	26.6	23.6	21.3	21.5
수, 세선 g	1.6	2.0	3.7	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.8
기본 건설 h	-	7.2	14.0	12.3	8.7	9.1	9.2
상품 유형 i	12.0	0.4	6.0	10.8	6.0	3.6	3.8
기타 j	4.1	4.3	3.1	6.2	2.4	2.2	2.1

k 국민 소득의 장성(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1962	1963
국민 소득	100	209	145	319	689	869	928
		100	70	153	328	416	445
			100	220	470	508	639
				100	214	272	201
					100	127	136

m 국가 예산 수입의 장성(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
n 수입 장세	100	13배	32배	61배	123배	102배
		100	252	475	966	15배
			100	188	383	506
				100	203	317
					100	156
그 중						
사회주의 경리보	100	21배	44배	99배	265배	413배
부여의 수입		100	207	470	13배	20배
			100	227	607	945
				100	267	416
					100	156

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

- a. Growth in Total Amount of Production by the Society (%)
- b. Total amount of production by the society
- c. -fold
- d. Composition of Total Amount of Production by the Society by
Economic Department (%)
- e. Industry
- f. Agriculture
- g. Transportation, communications
- h. Basic construction
- i. Commercial goods circulation
- j. Other
- k. Growth of National Income (%)
- l. National income
- m. Growth in National Budget Income (%)
- n. Total income
- o. Of the foregoing,
 income from
 socialist management

a 국가 예산 지출의 장성(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
b 지출 총계	100	15배	37배	71배	146배	224배
		100	252	486	10배	15배
			100	193	307	611
				100	206	317
					100	154
d 그 중 인민 경제 지출	100	35배	100배	298배	570배	938배
		100	289	855	16배	27배
			100	296	568	934
				100	192	315
					100	165
e 사회 문화 지출비	100	13배	19배	41배	162배	217배
		100	148	322	13배	17배
			100	217	862	12배
				100	307	533
					100	154

f 공업 부문 노동 생산 능력의 장성(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
g 공업 부문 노동 생산 능력	100	252	107	386	530	631
		100	78	153	214	251
			100	196	273	320
				100	140	164
					100	117

h 노동자, 사무원의 화폐 임금의 장성(%)

	1949	1956	1960	1962	1963
i 노동자, 사무원					
j 1 명당 평균 임금	100	165	386	304	402
		100	234	240	244

k 농가 매호 분배액의 장성(%)

	1954	1958	1963
l 안 곡	100	238	372
		100	156
m 전 곡	100	506	12배
		100	241

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

- a. Growth of National Budget Outlays (%)
- b. Total outlays
- c. -fold
- d. Of the above: people's economy outlays
- e. Social cultural policy expenses
- f. Growth of Labor Production Efficiency in Industrial Department (%)
- g. Labor production efficiency in industrial department
- h. Growth of Monetary Wages of Laborers and Office Workers (%)
- i. Laborers and office workers
- j. Average wage per individual
- k. Growth of Shares Allotted to Each Farm Household (%)
- l. Grain
- m. Cash

Legend for following page:

- a. Number of State-Operated and Co-operative Organization Industrial Enterprise Sites (Individual Sites)
- b. Total number
- c. State-operated
- d. Co-operative organization
- e. Number of State-Operated Industrial Enterprise Sites by Scale According to Number of Laborers
- f. Up to 100 persons
- g. Persons
- h. Persons or more
- i. Growth of Total Amount of Industrial Production (%)
- j. Total amount of industrial production
- k. Production means (A)
- l. Consumer goods
- m. Speed of Average Annual Growth of Total Amount of Industrial Production
- n. Production of means of production
- o. Production of consumer goods
- p. Relative Importance held by Regional Industry in Total Amount of Industrial Production (%)
- q. Relative importance held by regional industry in total amount of industrial production
- r. Relative importance held by regional industry in amount of production of industrial goods.
- s. -fold

가 국영 및 협동 단체 공업 기업소 수 (개소)

	1954	1956	1960	1963
b 총 수	1 463	1 477	2 897	2 937
c 수 업	742	744	2 254	2 295
d 협동 단체	721	713	643	642

나 노동자 수에 의한 규모별 국영 공업 기업소 수 (개소)

	1954	1960	1963
b 총 수	742	2 254	2 295
f 100 명 까지	310	1 274	1 018
g 101~500 명	287	645	897
g 501~1,000 명	80	182	186
g 1,001~2,000 명	38	92	114
g 2,001~3,000 명	6	20	34
h 3,001 명 이상	3	32	46

1 공업 총생산액의 장성 (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
j 공업 총생산액	100	337	216	615	21배 S	32배 S
		100	64	183	635	936
			100	285	900	15배 S
k 생산 수단(A)	100	375	158	649	23배 S	33배 S
		100	42	171	617	870
			100	405	15배 S	21배 S
l 소비재(B)	100	288	285	508	20배 S	31배 S
		100	99	208	689	11배 S
			100	208	695	11배 S

m 공업 총 생산액의 년 평균 장성 속도

	1947-1949	1954-1956	1957-1959	1957-1960	1954-1963
j 공업 총생산액	49.9	41.7	44.6	36.6	34.8
n 생산 수단 생산	55.3	59.4	46.5	37.7	39.8
o 소비재 생산	42.3	28.0	42.2	34.0	30.5

p 공업 총생산액에서 지방 공업이 차지하는 비율 (%)

	1956	1960	1963
q 공업 총생산액에서 지방 공업이 차지하는 비율	13.3	33.8	37.8
r 소비재 생산액에서 지방 공업이 차지하는 비율	18.2	39.1	50.0

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1 부문별 공업 종생산액의 증감(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
2 방직 공업	100	151	40	130	234	287
3 인조 공업	100	301	34	240	659	858
4 광석 채굴업	100	398	301	561	14배 5	15배 5
6 야금 공업	100	388	41	567	17배 5	25배 5
7 기계 제작 및 금속 가공업	100	535	663	21배 5	99배 5	162배 5
8 화학 공업	100	310	67	288	13배 5	26배 5
9 탄산 및 목재 가공업	100	173	137	307	566	752
10 방직 공업	100	685	10배 5	21배 5	72배 5	107배 5
11 문하 용품 및 일용품 공업	100	616	556	22배 5	150배 5	248배 5
12 수 산 업	100	779	187	720	10배 5	23배 5
13 석회 및 기호품 공업	100	238	149	301	13배 5	16배 5

14 중요 공업 제품 생산량

	단 위	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
16 방 직 량	17 백만kwh	3 934	5 924	1 017	5 120	9 130	11 766
18 석 산	19 천톤	1 270	4 005	708	3 908	10 620	14 043
20 철 광 석	"	...	680	—	678	3 108	3 861
21 선철 및 덩철	"	3	166	—	231	853	1 159
22 강 권	"	5	144	4	190	641	1 022
23 강 재	"	10	116	4	133	474	762
24 전 동 기	대 25	—	608	—	8 818	40 588	50 040
26 금속 절삭 공작 기계	" 25	—	...	...	1 010	2 904	3 097
27 트랙토르	"	—	—	—	—	3 002	3 033
28 사 동 차	"	—	—	—	—	3 111	4 022
29 화학 비료	천톤 19	156	401	—	195	561	853
30 유 산	"	108	304	—	109	255	321
31 가 성 소 다	"	3	9	0.3	6	25	43
32 화학 섬유	톤 33	—	—	—	—	13 532	21 373
34 염 화 비 닐	"	—	—	—	—	—	3 631
35 카바이드	천톤 19	42	136	6	99	125	191
36 세 멘트	"	103	537	27	597	2 285	2 526
37 원 목	천m³ 38	540	1 610	1 017	2 582	3 601	3 740
39 수 이	천톤 19	4	17	4	26	47	71
40 직물류	km	2 691	12 842	21 623	77 080	189 659	227 187
41 내 의류	천매 42	97	591	336	2 186	16 380	18 514
43 신발류	천켄데 44	322	5 790	7 095	17 532	23 297	30 052
45 직포기	천톤 19	—	273	122	365	465	640
46 비료성 기름	톤 33	1 286	8 204	6 094	9 078	13 873	25 701
47 사 량	kg	612	17 026	17 730	28 042	85 569	130 437
48 사 량	톤 33	45	...	26 537	55 275	100 747	142 629

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. Growth of Total Amount of Industrial Production by Department (%)
2. Electric power generating industry
3. Fuel industry
4. Ore mining industry
5. -fold
6. Metallurgical industry
7. Machinery manufacture and metal processing industry
8. Chemical industry
9. Forest products and lumber processing industry
10. Textile industry
11. Cultural use goods and daily use goods industry
12. Marine products industry
13. Food and luxury goods industry
14. Amounts of Production of Important Industrial Products
15. Unit
16. Amount of electric power generation
17. 1,000,000 kwh
18. Coal
19. 1,000 tons
20. Iron ore
21. Pig iron and ipch'o'l [possibly granular iron]
22. Steel
23. Steel materials
24. Electric motors
25. Units
26. Metal cutting operations machinery
27. Tractors
28. Automotive vehicles
29. Chemical fertilizer
30. Sulphuric acid
31. Caustic soda
32. Chemical fibers
33. Tons
34. Chloride vinyl
35. Carbide
36. Cement
37. Pulpwood
38. 1,000 m³
39. Paper
40. Cloth
41. Undergarments
42. 1,000 garments
43. Shoes
44. 1,000 pairs
45. Fish
46. Vegetable oils
47. Soy sauce
48. Bean paste

1 농업 기업소 수 (개소)					
	1953	1956	1958	1960	1963
2 국영 농부장	213	188	178	169	190
3 농기계 작업소	15	18	70	89	15
4 협동 농장	806	15 825	3 843	3 736	3 732

5 농업 총 생산액의 장성(%)						
	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
6 농업 총생산액	100	151	115	160	224	268
7 농업 부문	100	146	113	154	205	242
8 축산 부문	100	185	133	208	301	369
9 임업 부문	100	293	177	299	543	420

10 경지 면적 (8 월말 현재, 단위 천정보)					
	1946	1949	1956	1960	1963
11 총경지 면적	1 860	1 983	1 899	1 913	1 996
12 논	368	467	491	510	583
13 밭	1 472	1 516	1 408	1 403	1 413
14 파 수 원	25	21	16	52	98
15 콩 밭	10	3	9	26	30
16 모 밭	0.3	0.7	2	3	3

17 경지 면적의 지목별 구성 (%)					
	1946	1949	1956	1960	1963
11 경지 면적 총계	100	100	100	100	100
12 논	20.9	23.6	25.9	26.7	29
13 밭	79.1	76.4	74.1	73.3	71
18 밭중 파수원	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.7	4.9
15 콩 밭	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.5
16 모 밭	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2

19 파종 면적의 작물별 구성 (%)					
	1946	1949	1956	1960	1963
20 파종 면적 계	100	100	100	100	100
21 그 중 알곡	86.3	88.5	89.7	82.4	83.5
22 논 비	20.1	16.0	20.4	18.1	21.9
23 옥수수	0.0	11.8	25.2	28.3	21.0
24 콩에 작물	4.1	4.5	1.7	4.2	5.1
25 채소	3.7	1.0	3.0	5.5	6.6
26 사료	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	3.6
27 사료 작물	—	0.1	0.5	3.1	1.2

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. Number of Agricultural Enterprise Sites (Individual Sites)
2. State-operated ranches
3. Farm machinery operation centers
4. Co-operative farms
5. Growth of Total Amount of Agricultural Production (%)
6. Total amount of agricultural production
7. Agricultural department
8. Livestock breeding department
9. Sericulture department
10. Area of Land under Cultivation (As of end of August; unit: 1,000
cho'ngbo [2.45 acres])
11. Total area of land under cultivation
12. Rice fields
13. Dry fields
14. Orchards
15. Mulberry fields
16. Nurseries
17. Composition of Area of Land Under Cultivation by Land Categories (%)
18. Orchards among the dry fields
19. Composition of Area of Sowing by Crop (%)
20. Total area of sowing
21. Of the foregoing: grain
22. Rice plants
23. Corn
24. Industrial crops
25. Vegetables
26. cho'ryu [possibly textile fibers]
27. Animal feed crops

1 관개 시설 및 관수한 면적

	2 단위	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
3 세수지 농리	4 천 헥타르	44	59	73	122	160
5 양수장 농리	6 마 리	—	49 624	121 650	344 338	402 618
7 논 관개 면적의 장성	%	100	145	230	301	347

8 트랙토르, 화물 자동차 대수 및 그의 작업량

	2 단위	1953	1956	1960	1963
9 트랙토르 대수(15마력 환산)	10 대	764	2 561	12 500	18 002
11 농 작업 면적 (헥타 환산)	12 천 헥타	127	677	6 869	12 085
13 트랙토르에 의한 농 기성 면적	"	118	370	1 145	1 761
14 농경지중 트랙토르에 의한 기성률	%	2.6	10.5	36	50
15 화물 자동차 대수	10 대	—	—	759	2 200
16 ※ 경지 100 정보 당 트랙토르 대수는 1958년의 0.14대로부터 1963년에는 0.9대에 달하였음.					

17 화학 비료의 소비량

	2 단위	1949	1956	1960	1963
18 총소비량	19 천 톤	260	215	307	599
20 1 정보 소비량	Kg	131	113	160	300
21 논	"	—	—	248	420
22 밭	"	—	—	126	272

23 화학 비료 소비량의 장성(%)

	1949	1956	1960	1963
18 총소비량	100	83	118	230
20 1 정보 소비량	100	86	122	229

24 농촌의 전기화 정도 (%)

27 농촌 경리에서 소비한 전력의 장성 (%)

	1953	1958	1963		1953	1958	1963
25 전체 농촌 리 중에서 전기가 들어간 리의 비율	47.2	59.3	93.3	28 농촌 경리 부문에서 소비한 전력	100	474	738
26 전체 농가 중에서 전기가 들어간 농가의 비율	41.0	47.1	70.8	29 그 중 농가용	100	10배 30	16배 30
				31 관개용	100	692	14배 30

32 농촌 부문의 전화 및 방송 시설(%)

	1953	1958	1963
33 전체 농촌 리 중에서 전화가 설치된 리의 비율	21.7	61.5	100
34 전체 농촌 리 중에서 유선 방송기가 설치된 리의 비율	2.2	18.4	51.9

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. Irrigation Facilities and Irrigated Area
2. Unit
3. Reservoir capacity
4. 1,000 cho'ngmi
5. Pumping station capacity
6. Horsepower
7. Growth of area of rice-field irrigation
8. Number of Tractors and Trucks and Their Work Capacity
9. Number of tractors (15 horsepower conversion)
10. Units
11. Total area of operation (boundary conversion)
12. 1,000 cho'ngbo
13. Total area plowed by tractor
14. Proportion of total land under cultivation cultivated by tractor
15. Number of trucks
16. * The number of tractors per 100 cho'ngbo of cultivated land rose from 0.14 units in 1958 to 0.9 units in 1963.
17. Quantities of chemical fertilizer applied
18. Total quantity applied
19. 1,000 tons
20. Quantity applied per cho'ngbo
21. Rice fields
22. Dry fields
23. Growth of Quantities of Chemical Fertilizer Applied (%)
24. Situation of Electrification of Farm Villages (%)
25. Proportion among all of the farm village li [geographic divisions] of those li into which electricity has been introduced.
26. Proportion among all of the farm households of those farm households into which electricity has been introduced.
27. Growth of Consumption of Electric Power in Farm Village Management (%)
28. Electric power consumed in the farm village management department
29. Of the foregoing: used for motive power
30. -fold
31. Used for irrigation
32. Telephone and Broadcast Facilities in Farm Village Department (%)
33. Proportion among all of the farm village li of those li in which telephones have been installed.
34. Proportion among all of the farm village li of those li in which wire broadcasting instruments have been installed.

1 가축 두수 (단위 1,000 마리)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
2 소	472	788	504	485	672	685
3 돼 지	220	660	543	710	1123	1 135
4 양	6	10	21	60	105	144
5 염 소	1	3	4	27	79	154
6 모 끼	—	—	88	139	2 458	1 985
7 가 닭	—	—	1 865	2 254	4 535	5 094
8 꿀 벌(천주)	37	91	57	57	166	195

9 축산물 생산량의 장성 (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
10 육류	100	83	94	264	311
11 양돈	100	380	11배 12	21배 12	30배 12
13 우유	100	63	73	15배 12	25배 12
14 반류	100	103	191	364	452
15 꿀	100	50	132	404	785

16 운수 수단별 장성 (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1963
17 철도 영업 거리	100	108	113	114
18 그 중 전기 철도	—	100	327	620
20 화차 종수	100	200	219	281
21 자동차 종수	100	160	314	511
22 그 중 화물 자동차	100	145	288	488
23 버객 자동차	100	435	17배 12	25배 12

24 운수 형태별 화물 수송량

	25 단위	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
26 화물 수송량	28 백만 톤	652	3 405	1 980	4 288	9 095	10 301
27 철도	28 킬로미터	9	35	64	129	552	656
29 자동차	"	13	19	6	16	73	117
30 선박	31 백만 톤	3.3	16.3	10.6	18.3	38.5	40.0
32 화물 수송량	33 백만 톤	0.2	1.5	2.2	9.2	78.6	92.3
27 철도	"	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	3.0	3.4
29 자동차	"						
30 선박	"						

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. Number of Head of Domestic Animals (Unit: 1,000 head)
2. Cows
3. Hogs
4. Sheep
5. Goats
6. Rabbits
7. Chickens
8. Honey bees (1,000 hives)
9. Growth of Quantities of Production of Livestock Products (%)
10. Meat
11. Sheep's wool
12. -fold
13. Milk
14. Eggs
15. Honey
16. Growth of Means of Transportation (%)
17. Railroad business lines
18. Of the foregoing:
19. Electrified railroads
20. Total number of locomotives
21. Total number of automotive vehicles
22. Of the foregoing, trucks
23. Passenger buses
24. Circulation of Freight and Quantities Transported by Form of Transportation
25. Unit
26. Circulation of freight
27. Railroad
28. 1,000,000 ton-kilometers
29. Automotive vehicle
30. Shipping
31. 1,000,000 ton-nautical miles
32. Quantities of freight transported
33. 1,000,000 tons

1 제신 업무량

	2단위	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
3 우편국 수	4 개소	329	431	451	501	792	833
5 부산 우편 접수	6 천문	7 248	43 506	29 399	44 915	72 470	91 912
7 소포 우편 접수	6 천개	51	264	20	178	733	1 021
8 우편 송급 접수	6 천건	—	242	125	360	935	988
9 정기 간행물 송급	6 천부	—	136 051	140 049	202 168	286 478	184 268
10 정보 접수	6 천문	679	1 161	812	848	1 411	2 438
11 시외 전화 접수	6 천건	1 275	3 157	910	3 770	5 098	8 746

12 국가 기본 건설 투자액 (1957년 1월 1일 현재 가격)

	2단위	1954—1956 13년 평균	1957—1960 13년 평균	1959—1963 13년 평균	1961—1963 13년 평균
14 기본 건설 총투자액	15 백만원	357	500	623	643
16 생산적 건설	"	261	361	466	495
17 비생산적 건설	"	96	139	157	148
18 총투자액에 대한 생산적 건설의 비중	%	73.1	72.2	74.8	76.9
19 총투자액에 대한 비생산적 건설의 비중	"	26.9	27.8	25.2	23.1
20 총투자액에서 농촌 건설 투자액의 비중	"	9.2	11.6	15.8	16.5

21 주택 건설 (단위 천 m²)

	1954—1956 (3개년 계획 기간) 22	1957—1960 (5개년 계획 기간) 23	1961—1963 (7개년 계획 기간 24의 첫 3년간) 24의 첫 3년간	전후—1963 25
26 건설한 주택 총 면적	10 278	11 280	11 022	35 670
27 중 도시에서 건설한 것	4 710	6 216	5 896	18 208
28 농촌에서 건설한 것	5 559	5 064	5 126	17 462
29 건설한 주택 총면적 중 국가 자금에 의한 것	4 317	8 104	10 302	27 519

30 건설 작업의 기계화 수준 (%)

	1957	1960	1963
지재 지마 작업 31	16.7	47.2	58.5
수직 운반 작업 32	77.5	86.2	91.5
공로리프 혼합 작업 33	60.2	69.6	87.2
굴삭 혼합 작업 34	28.0	36.6	43.4

35 조립식 건설의 비중 (%)

	1957	1960	1963
산업 건설 36	8.2	20.6	25.5
주택 건설 37	32.4	59.3	70.5
공공 건설 38	32.2	34.2	51.0

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. Quantities of Communications Business
2. Unit
3. Number of post offices
4. Individual sites
5. Receipts of international trade mail
6. 1,000 items
7. Receipts of parcel post
8. Receipts of mail remittances of money
9. Handling of periodical publications
10. Receipts of telegrams
11. Receipts of long-distance telephone calls
12. Amounts of Investment in National Basic Construction (Value as of 1 April 1957)
13. Annual average
14. Total amount of investment in basic construction
15. 1,000,000 won
16. Productive construction
17. Non-productive construction
18. Relative importance of productive construction vis-a-vis total investment
19. Relative importance of non-productive construction vis-a-vis total investment
20. Relative importance of amount of investment in farm village construction in total amount of investment
21. Residential Construction (Unit: 1,000 m²)
22. (Period of 3-Year Plan)
23. (Period of 5-Year Plan)
24. (1st 3 years of Period of 7-Year Plan)
25. Following War - 1963
26. Total area of residential construction
27. Of the foregoing, construction in the cities
28. Construction in the farm villages
29. Of the total area of residential construction, construction accomplished with state funds
30. Level of mechanization of construction work (%)
31. Shipping work
32. Vertical transportation work
33. Concrete mixing work
34. Mortar mixing work
35. Relative Importance of Assembly Construction (%)
36. Industrial construction
37. Residential construction
38. Public construction

1 종업원 수 (단위 천 명)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
2년간 재직 종업원 수	260	565	575	808	1 458	1 872
3 년만 재직 종업원 수	...	...	628	850	1 506	1 924
4 그 중 여성 종업원 수	...	...	165	109	493	695
5 여성 종업원 수의 비중(%)	...	...	26.2	10.9	32.7	33.2

6 인민 경제 부문별 종업원 수의 장성 (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
7인민 경제 총계	100	217	221	311	561	720
8그 중 공업	100	156	106	189	450	550
9 기본 건설		100	111	161	205	242
10 농업		100	333	314	569	808
11 운수			100	112	146	162
12 채산			100	105	124	145
13 유공		100	70	143	323	402

14 기술자, 전문가 수의 장성 (단위 명)

	15 1953년 10월 10일 현 재	16 1957년 9월 20일 현 재	17 1960년 11월 15일 현 재	18 1963년 10월 31일 현 재	19 장 성 륜 (%)		
					1963 1953	1963 1957	1963 1960
20 기술자, 전문가 총수	21 872	73 358	133 466	223 654	10배 21	305	168
22 기 사	1 837	5 860	11 991	32 955	18배 21	562	275
23 기 수	6 763	22 429	57 978	95 150	14배 21	424	164
24 전 문 가	13 272	15 410	26 005	52 589	720	341	202
25 중등 전문가		29 659	37 492	42 960		145	115

26 전리마 작업반 수의 장성

	27 단위	28 1960년 말 현재	29 1963년 말 현재	1963 1960 (%)
30 전리마 작업반 정호문 수여 받은 작업반 수		928	17 057	18배 21
31 그외 인 원 수	32 (명)	21 167	586 403	28배 21
33 노동자, 사무원	(")	21 102	213 376	10배 21
34 비 동 농 장 원	(")	—	232 606	—
35 학 생	(")	65	140 301	2 160배 21
362중 전리마 작업반 수		15	179	12배 21
37전 리 마 직 강		—	26	—
38전 리 마 공 장		—	1	—
39전 리 마 학 표		—	3	—

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. Number of Employees (Unit: 1,000 persons)
2. Average number of registered employees
3. Number of registered employees at end of year
4. Of the foregoing, the number of female employees
5. Relative importance of number of female employees (%)
6. Growth of Number of Employees by Department of People's Economy (%)
7. Total people's economy
8. Of the foregoing, industry
9. Basic construction
10. Agriculture
11. Transportation
12. Communications
13. Circulation
14. Growth of Numbers of Technicians and Specialists (Unit: 1,000 persons)
15. As of 10 October 1953
16. As of 20 September 1957
17. As of 15 November 1960
18. As of 31 October 1963
19. Ratio of growth (%)
20. Total number of technicians and specialists
21. -fold
22. Engineers
23. Assistant engineers
24. Specialists
25. Intermediate-level specialists
26. Growth of number of Ch'o'llima Work Teams
27. Unit
28. As of end of year 1960
29. As of end of year 1963
30. Number of work teams awarded title of "Ch'o'llima Work Team"
31. Number of members thereof
32. Individuals
33. Laborers and office workers
34. Co-operative farm personnel
35. Students
36. Number of double Ch'o'llima Work Teams
37. Ch'o'llima workshops
38. Ch'o'llima factories
39. Ch'o'llima schools

1. 소매 상품류 판매액 (해당 년도 가격, 백만 원)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
2 소매 상품류 총액	368	811	771	1 806	2 230
3 그 중 국영 및 협동 단체	181	399	614	1 792	2 216
4 국 영	89	191	341	1 424	1 787
5 협 동	92	208	273	368	429
6 농민 시장	—	—	—	14	14

7 소매 상품류 판매액의 조성 (대비 가격, %)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
2 소매 상품류 총액	100	64	119	318	390
8 국영 및 협동 단체	100	83	203	642	789
4 국 영	100	72	231	10배 9	13배 9
10 협동 단체	100	94	180	259	300

11 국영 및 협동 단체 상업의 중요
제품별 판매액의 조성 (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1963
12 식료 상품	100	108	164	550
13 육 류	100	—	169	10배 9
14 수 산 물	100	9	74	199
15 식 용 유	100	64	113	12배 9
16 채 소	100	72	519	49배 9
17 과 실	100	—	517	20배 9
18 비식료 상품	100	47	192	10배 9
19 민 및 스포 직물	100	260	995	15배 9
20 건 직 물	100	18	149	678
21 모 직 물	100	32	105	302
22 기 성 복	100	—	491	53배 9
23 배 의 류	100	81	349	25배 9
24 양 말 류	100	47	161	709
25 신 반 류	100	102	164	456

26 무역 품목의 조성 (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1963
27 총 액	100	192	440	568
28 수 출	100	210	491	626
29 수 입	100	176	396	518

Legend on following page

Legend for previous page:

1. Amount of Circulation of Retail Commercial Goods (Value during the year in question, 1,000,000 wo'n)
2. Total amount of circulation of retail commercial goods
3. Of the foregoing, state-operated and co-operative organizations
4. State-operated
5. Co-operative
6. Farmers' markets
7. Growth of Amount of Circulation of Retail Commercial Goods (Comparative Value, %)
8. State-operated and co-operative organizations
9. -fold
10. Co-operative organizations
11. Growth of Amount of Circulation by Important Categories of Goods in State-Operated and Co-operative Organization Commerce (%)
12. Food commercial goods
13. Meat
14. Marine products
15. Edible oils
16. Vegetables
17. Fruits
18. Non-food commercial goods
19. Cotton and staple fiber fabrics
20. Silk fabrics
21. Woolen fabrics
22. Ready-made clothes
23. Underwear
24. Stockings
25. Shoes
26. Growth of Total Amount of Trade (%)
27. Total amount
28. Exports
29. Imports

1 수출품의 유형 구성 (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1963
2 총 계	100	100	100	100
3 그 중 기계 및 설비	0.4	0.3	5.3	4.6
4 전기 자재	2.2	0.1	—	2.3
5 연료 및 연유	—	0.4	3.2	3.1
6 광물류	81.8	54.3	12.8	12.4
7 흑색 및 유색 금속	9.0	30.9	43.7	46.3
8 화학제품	0.05	5.9	12.1	7.2
9 농부산물	3.9	3.6	10.2	8.8

10 수입품의 유형 구성 (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1963
2 총 계	100	100	100	100
3 그 중 기계 및 설비	34.3	32.7	22.5	23.6
4 전기 자재	8.6	7.7	1.6	1.9
5 연료 및 연유	9.8	8.4	18.3	22.3
6 광물류	0.2	0.5	1.0	6.0
7 흑색 및 유색 금속	7.2	11.8	7.0	9.5
11 화학 및 고무 제품	9.8	7.5	6.2	11.5
9 농부산물	1.2	6.3	19.9	9.1

12 각급 학교 수 (개소)

	1946—1947	1949—1950	1953—1954	1956—1957	1960—1961	1963—1964
	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도
학교 총수 14	2 731	5 069	4 735	5 452	8 481	9 190
인민 학교 15	2 482	3 882	3 599	3 777	4 145	3 992
초급 중학교 16	217	926	1 013	1 247	2 839	3 147
기술 학교 17	—	—	—	—	855	1 218
중등 전문 학교 18	28	69	82	117	132	—
고등 기술 학교 19	—	—	—	—	82	466
대학 20	4	15	15	19	76	96

21 각급 학교 학생 수 (천명)

	1946—1947	1949—1950	1953—1954	1956—1957	1960—1961	1963—1964
	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도	13 학년도
학생 총수 22	1 289	1 969	1 776	2 107	2 530	2 556
인민 학교 15	1 183	1 474	1 391	1 508	957	994
초급 중학교 16	73	353	292	445	1 031	839

Chart continued

	1946-1947 13학년도	1949-1950 13학년도	1953-1954 13학년도	1956-1957 13학년도	1960-1961 13학년도	1963-1964 13학년도
기술 학교 17	—	—	—	—	276	527
중등 전문 학교 18	30	58	56	64	107	—
고등 기술 학교 19	—	—	—	—	11	145
대 학 20	3	18	11	22	97	214
그중 인가되지 못한 대학 수 23	—	6	3	6	49	149

24 각종 학교 졸업생 수 (단위 명)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
25 졸업생 총계	125 138	273 399	278 436	351 020	674 366	689 023
15 인민 학교	119 000	196 114	175 207	240 008	317 489	235 714
16 초급 중학교	5 790	67 292	55 799	88 593	296 645	288 905
17 기술 학교					17 342	125 436
18 중등 전문 학교	348	3 849	3 789	4 969	14 696	23 695
20 대 학		1 177	1 143	2 833	6 455	21 537

26 문화 시설

단위	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
28 장 개소 29	2	11	11	13	15	21
30 라식 수 라식 31	1 500	8 304	5 200	9 450	24 317	27 527
32 라판 개소 29	81	110	112	248	402	561
30 라식 수 라식 31	44 900	61 026	35 078	92 345	168 161	244 419
33 라부 개소 29	91	317	103	277	519	826
34 도서관 "	35	106	181	185	185	228
35 도서관 수 라부 36	92	280	437	2 927	5 198	6 371
37 박물관 개소 29	2	6	9	13	18	22
38 영화 제작 편 39	—	29	26	102	182	184

40 보건 시설 및 의사 수

단위	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
병원 수 41	개소 29 85	175	329	313	447	535
42 구외 침대 수	대 43 2 031	6 630	13 829	18 104	32 698	48 133
43 외래 치료 기관 중수	개소 29 93	854	793	1 346	4 364	4 696
45 약 아 소	개소 29 ...	12	61	224	7 626	6 704
46 구외 라식 수	라식 31 ...	620	2 165	6 538	394 489	723 258
47 의사 및 준의 수	명 48 1 009	2 131	3 000	5 650	11 919	18 241
49 인구 만 명당 의사 및 준의 수	명 48	1.1	2.2	3.5	6.0	11.0

Legend on following page

Legend for previous pages:

1. Composition of Export Goods by Type (%)
2. Total
3. Of the foregoing, machinery and equipment
4. Electrical materials
5. Fuels and fuel oil
6. Minerals
7. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals
8. Chemical products
9. Farm products
10. Composition of Import Goods by Type (%)
11. Chemical and rubber products
12. Numbers of Various Levels of Schools (Individual Sites)
13. School Year
14. Total number of schools
15. People's schools
16. Beginners' level and secondary schools
17. Technical schools
18. Intermediate-level professional schools
19. Senior level technical schools
20. Colleges
21. Numbers of Students at Various Levels of Schools (1,000 persons)
22. Total number of students
23. Of the foregoing, number of college students working and studying at the same time
24. Numbers of Graduates from Various Levels of Schools (Unit: Individuals)
25. Total graduates
26. Cultural Facilities
27. Unit
28. Theaters
29. Individual sites
30. Number of seats
31. Seats
32. Cinemas
33. Clubs
34. Libraries
35. Number of books
36. 1,000 items
37. Museums
38. Film productions
39. Items
40. Health Facilities and Number of Physicians
41. Number of hospitals
42. Number of beds therein
43. Beds
44. Total number of outpatient treatment agencies
45. Day nurseries
46. Number of seats therein
47. Number of physicians and interns
48. Persons
49. Number of physicians and interns per 10,000 population

a 휴양소 및 정양소 수					
	b 단위	1955	1956	1960	1963
a 휴양소 및 정양소 수	c 개소	30	66	284	410
d 그외 침대 수	e 대	2 625	5 395	22 313	25 984
f 휴양자 및 정양자 수	g 천명	36	127	359	440

Legend for chart:

- a. Number of Rest Centers and Recuperation Centers
- b. Unit
- c. Individual sites
- d. Number of beds therein
- e. Beds
- f. Number of resting patients and recuperating patients
- g. 1,000 persons

JOURNAL OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS WITHIN OUR COUNTRY
(1 January - 31 December 1963)

January

1st. New Year's message in New Year's congratulatory address by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng.

4th. Appeal by members of double Ch'o'llima work team at steel workshop Number 3 of Kangso'n Steel Foundry to the melting workers in the iron and steel manufacturing fields of the whole country to engage in a unit competition. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from our country's government to visit Hungary and Albania (returned to Korea 1 March). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of women delegates from our country to participate in 2nd American Women's Congress to be held in Cuba (returned to Korea 22 January).

5th. Conclusion at Budapest of agreement relative to circulation and payments with respect to commercial goods for 1963 between our country and Rumania.

8th. Publication of Supreme People's Council Standing Committee ordinance entitled: "Concerning the Abolition of Both the City and Industry Construction Ministry and the Farm Village Construction Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Establishment of a Construction Materials Industry Ministry." Appeal by laborers at founding workshop of Taean Electric Works to employees in metal-casting workshops in the machinery industry field of the whole country to engage in a socialist competition.

9th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of Korean Labor Party delegation to participate in 6th Congress of German Social Unity Party (returned to Korea 24 January). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from our country's government for visit to Soviet Union (returned to Korea 15 January). Carrying out until 17 January, at P'yo'ngyang, of conference for agreement on plan regarding transportation of freight, with importation and exportation and transit, according

to areas, of Railroad Co-operation Organization.

12th. Signing at Moscow of protocol relative to mutual payments for commercial goods in 1963 between our country and the Soviet Union.

13th. Carrying out until 22 January of nationwide ice-skating competition in commemoration of 17th Anniversary of founding of Democratic Youth Federation. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Indonesian Communist Party delegation (returned to Indonesia 15 January).

14th. Declaration by Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland with regard to the maneuverings by which the American imperialists and the Pak Cho'ng-hu'i faction intend to extend their military fascist rule of terrorism in South Korea. Appeal by Kaep'ung-gun farm village construction unit to farm village construction units of the whole country to engage in a socialist competition. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegations from Federation of News Reporters of our country for visit to Ceylon (returned to Korea 19 February).

16th. Publication of report from Central Statistical Bureau relative to summarization of the carrying out of the 1962 People's Economy Development Plan. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of actors from our country for visit to Soviet Union (returned to Korea 2 February). Awarding for the first time in our country of the designation "Ch'o'llima School" to the Yaksu Lower Secondary School in Ch'angso'ng-gun.

17th. Carrying out of conference of traffic and transportation line foremen of the whole country.

21st. Carrying out over two-day period of conference of enthusiasts in the automotive vehicle transportation field of the whole country. Carrying out until 23 January of conference of enthusiasts in the communications field of the whole country. Appeal by laborers at Yun Pyo'ng-gwo'n Youth Fabricating Workshop of P'yo'ngyang Over-All Housing Construction Work Center to laborers in the housing fabrication field of the whole country to engage in a socialist competition. Appeal by members of 1st Company of Sukch'o'n Farm Machinery Operations Center to tractor drivers at farm machinery operations centers of the whole country to engage in a socialist competition.

23rd. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from our country's government for visit to Cuba (returned to Korea 22 February). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in 3rd Congress of Asia-Africa People's Union (returned to Korea 12 March). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in 26th Conference of Executive Committee of International Federation of Labor (returned to Korea 6 February).

24th. Carrying out until 25 February of plenary session of Central Committee of General Federation. Commencement at Lausanne of talks between representatives of Olympic

Committee of both South and North Korea to form a single Korean team.

25th. Letter sent from head of delegation from Olympic Committee of the Republic to head of delegation from Olympic Committee of South Korea proposing that talks be held on 26 January for the purpose of discussing the practical problems of forming a single team from both South and North Korea to participate in the 18th International Olympic Games.

30th. Publication in Nodong Sinmun [Labor Newspaper] of editorial: "Let Us Defend the Unity of the Socialist Camp and Strengthen the Solidarity of the International Communist Movement." Signing at Warsaw of protocol relating to circulation of commercial goods and payments in 1963 between our country and Poland. Signing at Budapest of agreement relative to mutual payments for commercial goods in 1963 between our country and Hungary. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in conference of finance ministers of socialist states being held in Prague (returned to Korea 18 February).

31st. Carrying out until 2 February of expanded conference of plenary session of Central Committee of Democratic Youth; at this conference discussion of appropriate measures for carrying out the decisions of the 5th Plenary Session of the 4th Term of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Korean Federation of News Reporters to participate in preliminary conference of Asia-Africa News Reporters' Council.

February

1st. Signing at Warsaw of agreement relative to scientific co-operation between Science Academy of our country and Polish Science Academy.

3rd. Congratulatory telegram from Prime Minister Kim Il-so'ng to 3rd Congress of Asia-Africa People's Union.

4th. Publication of appeal sent by Central Committee of Korean Democratic Youth Federation to youths and students of southern half of Korea. Carrying out at P'yo'ngyang of exercises commemorating 1st anniversary of publication of 2nd Havana Declaration. Signing at Havana of protocol on international trade for 1963 between our country and Cuba.

5th. Awarding of honors to model units and elements within the Korean People's Army and the Korean Garrison in the joint name of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and the Cabinet of the Republic. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of skating delegation from our country to participate in 1963 men and women's speed-skating world championship tournament (returned to Korea 5 March). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation

from Korea-Nepal Society to make good-will visit to Nepal (returned to Korea 8 March).

8th. Splendid celebration by officers and men of all military units assigned to munso'p [meaning unknown], with Kim Il-so'ng participating, of 15th anniversary of founding of Korean People's Army.

9th. Signing at Prague of agreement relating to commercial goods interchange and payments in 1963 between our country and Czechoslovakia. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of P'yo'ngyang football team to visit Burma, Indonesia and Cambodia.

13th. Telegram from Foreign Minister of our country to Iraqi Foreign Minister in connection with decision to recognize the new government of the Republic of Iraq. Signing at Tirana of protocol relating to mutual payment for commercial goods in 1963 between our country and Albania. Carrying out until 14 February of expanded conference of plenary session of Central Committee of Women's Federation; summarization of work by the Women's Federation organizations in 1962 and discussion with regard to tasks for 1963.

15th. Signing at Havana of agreement relating to mutual co-operation between our country and Cuba in the field of television and radio broadcasting.

16th. Letter from Comrade Kim Il-so'ng to all members of the Democratic Youth Number 557 and 558 (deep seine lines?) of the Kajin Marine Products Work Center. Signing at Cairo of trade agreement between our country and United Arab Republic.

22nd. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Indonesian trade mission.

24th. Opening of nationwide ski tournament carried out until 4 March.

25th. Carrying out until 27 February of conference of guidance workers in the forestry field of the whole country.

27th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of table-tennis team from our country to make a good-will visit to Rumania.

28th. Carrying out of celebration meeting in P'yo'ngyang City on 44th Anniversary of 1 March Movement.

March

1st. Carrying out until 3 March of meeting of enthusiasts in the marine products field of the whole country, with attendance by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and other Party and government leaders.

2nd. Signing in Uganda of joint communique relative to establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives between our country and Uganda.

9th. Conclusion in the Arab Republic of Yemen of agreement relative to establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives between our country

and the Arab Republic of Yemen. Departure for Moscow of weight-lifting team from our country to participate in international weight-lifting tournament (returned to Korea 19 March).

10th. Capture of first place by our country's contestants in the International Table Tennis Competition tournament held at Bucharest.

12th. Carrying out until 13 March of meeting of P'yo'ngyang City people's team model workers, with attendance by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and other Party and government leaders; congratulatory message to the meeting of P'yo'ngyang City people's team model workers in the joint name of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic.

18th. Publication by Standing Committee of Supreme People's Council of ordinance with regard to the ordaining of a Railroad Day and an ordinance relative to the dividing and adjusting of a part of the administrative areas of P'yo'ngan-namdo /Province/ and Namp'o City.

19th. Telegram from Foreign Minister of our Republic to Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister of Arab Republic of Syria in connection with decision to recognize the new government of the Arab Republic of Syria.

20th. Carrying out of nationwide meeting of scientists and technicians, with attendance by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and other Party and government leaders; adoption of a letter to send to the scientists and technicians of South Korea (concluded 22 March).

22nd. Visit by Chinese cultural delegation.

23rd. Conclusion at Tirana of contract relative to exchange of cinema films between our country and Albania.

25th. Carrying out of meeting of youths and students in P'yo'ngyang City to welcome delegation from national committee of Communist Youth Federation of Cuba.

27th. Exchange at P'yo'ngyang of ratifications of treaty relative to international trade and navigation between our country and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of cultural interchange plan for 1963 between our country and the Chinese People's Republic.

29th. Conclusion at Budapest of agreement relative to co-operation in the health field between our country and Hungary. Sending from the Olympic Committee of our Republic to the Chief Secretary of the Republic of Korea Olympic Committee of a telegram proposing talks between representatives of the Olympic Committees of both South and North Korea for the purpose of discussing the problem of selecting contestants to form a single team from the north and the south.

April

2nd. Production for the first time in our country of a

75-ton class tower crane.

4th. Decision by Business Committee of Central Committee of General Federation of Labor to make an award for the first time of the designation of "Ch'o'llima Factory" to the Taean Electric Works.

10th. Congratulatory telegrams from Korean Labor Party Central Committee to regular congress of Communist Party of New Zealand and 13th Congress of Communist Party of Finland. Celebration of 400th anniversary of birth of the encyclopedic great scholar and ardent patriot produced by the people of Korea at the end of the 16th Century -- Lee Su-gwang of Chibong. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of Nodong Sinmun [Labor Newspaper] Company delegation to visit China (returned to Korea 17 May).

11th. Publication of Nodong Sinmun editorial: "The Road to Take Is Found in National Autonomy and Unity." Departure from P'yo'ngyang of Korean news reporter delegation to participate in Asia-Africa news reporters' meeting being held in Indonesia (returned to Korea 10 May).

12th. Congratulatory telegram from Korean Labor Party Central Committee to 14th Congress of Communist Party of Belgium. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Southwest Africa youth delegation (returned home 18 April).

13th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of Democratic Youth delegation from our country to participate in 4th Congress of Czechoslovakian Youth Federation and 10th Congress of Bulgarian Dimitrov Communist Youth Federation.

15th. Public commendation of the Ch'o'llima Taean Electric Works by Prime Minister Kim Il-so'ng; carrying out of ceremony of awarding of designation of "Taean Ch'o'llima Factory" to Taean Electric Works. Opening of nationwide individual competition in music and dancing; concluded 9 May.

16th. Carrying out of assembly of public opinion workers in P'yo'ngyang City to protest and denounce the oppression of public opinion in South Korea, on the occasion of "The 10-Day Period of International Solidarity of News Reporters Who Are Being Persecuted." Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of the distinguished Argentine physician Simeon Farikof [phonetic approximation] (returned to Argentina 27 April).

17th. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of 1963 co-operation agreement among the Korea-Soviet Union Good-Will Society, the Federation of Soviet Societies for Good-Will and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet Union-Korea Good-Will Society.

18th. Carrying out of mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the April uprising of the people of South Korea.

19th. Adoption by Korean Labor Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic of joint decision relative to

bringing about a rapid increase in production devoted to industrial crops. Signing at Prague of cultural interchange plan for 1963 between our country and Czechoslovakia.

20th. Appeal by employees of Blended Textile Parent Plant of General Bureau of Regional Industry in P'yo'ngyang City to employees of state-operated Textile Plant in Nam Dinh region of Vietnam to engage in socialist competition. Carrying out of nationwide children's broadcasting art competition.

21st. Congratulatory telegram from Prime Minister Kim Il-so'ng to 1st Asia-Africa News Reporters' Meeting.

22nd. Carrying out of celebration meeting in P'yo'ngyang City on 93rd anniversary of birth of the great V. I. Lenin.

23rd. Publication of Nodong Sinmun editorial: "The Construction of a Self-Reliant National Economy Is the Way to Unity, Independence and Prosperity for the Fatherland." Letters from the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth Federation and the Korean Students' Committee to student organizations in Asian, African and Latin American countries on the occasion of the "Day of International Solidarity of Youths and Students Who Are Opposed to Imperialism and Colonialism and Are Struggling for National Independence."

24th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegations from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in exercises in celebration of May Day in the Soviet Union and Cuba.

25th. Telegrams from our country's Olympic Committee to the International Olympic Committee and the "Republic of Korea Olympic Committee" with regard to carrying out practical talks between representatives from South and North Korea for the purpose of discussing the problem of selecting contestants for a single team from both the south and the north. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of cultural interchange plan for 1963 between our country and the Mongolian People's Republic. Signing at Hanoi of cultural interchange agreement between our country and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Korean Democratic Jurists' Association for visit to China (returned to Korea 13 May).

26th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Chinese Federation of Labor to participate in May Day celebration exercises in our country (returned to China 18 May). Signing at Tirana of cultural interchange plan for 1963 between our country and the Albanian People's Republic.

27th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in May Day celebration exercises in China (returned to Korea 21 May).

28th. Letter from Central Committee of Korean News Reporters' Federation to Latin American news reporter co-operation committee(s).

29th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from

Indonesian Federation of Labor to participate in May Day celebration exercises in our country (returned to Indonesia 20 May).

30th. Commencement of operations at newly constructed P'yo'ngyang Silk Mill. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegations from Federations of Labor of Soviet Union, Chile, Brazil and Guinea to participate in May Day celebration exercises in our country. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese 8.1 [sic] basketball team (returned to China 1 June).

May

1st. Carrying out in splendid fashion of May Day celebration meetings in P'yo'ngyang City and various other places throughout the country.

3rd. Congratulatory telegram from Prime Minister Kim Il-so'ng to President and concurrently Prime Minister of Indonesia Sukarno in connection with turning over of administrative authority over West Irian to Indonesia. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Bolivia-Korea Good-Will Committee (returned to Bolivia 25 May).

4th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in congresses of Federations of Labor of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

5th. Telegrams from our country's Olympic Committee to "Republic of Korea Olympic Committee" and International Olympic Committee in connection with talks for the purpose of forming a single team from North and South Korea. Carrying out at P'yo'ngyang of competition for the first time between our country's 2.8 basketball team and China's 8.1 basketball team.

8th. Announcement by Standing Committee of Supreme People's Council of Democratic People's Republic of Korea of ordinance with regard to the dividing and adjusting of a part of the administrative area within P'yo'ngyang City and revising and adjusting a part of the administrative area within P'yo'nganbukto [Province]. Departure for Cuba of Nodong Sinmun Company delegation (returned to Korea 4 June).

9th. Commencement of 2nd Meeting of 3rd Term of Supreme People's Council; concluded 11 May.

10th. Production at Wo'nsan Railroad Works of all-purpose closed freight car (511). Carrying out of Traffic Ministry commemoration meeting in celebration of Railroad Day. Departure for Hong Kong of delegation from our country's Olympic Committee to participate in talks between representatives from both South and North Korea for the purpose of discussing the problem of selecting contestants for a single team; talks carried out 17 May - 1 June (returned to Korea 7 June).

13th. Carrying out until 15 May of 6th Plenary Session of 4th Term of Korean Labor Party Central Committee; discussion

(a) relative to further strengthening the work of the Party committees in the factories and enterprise sites and (b) relative to further strengthening the Ch'o'llima work team movement. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of cultural and scientific co-operation plan for 1963 between our country and the Soviet Union and plan for scientific co-operation between our country's Science Academy and the Soviet Science Academy. Signing at Berlin of execution plan for 1963 of agreement relative to cultural and scientific co-operation between our country and German Democratic Republic.

15th. Death of Comrade Kang Chin-go'n. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in 8th Traffic Ministers' Conference of Railroad Co-operation Organization (returned to Korea 9 June).

17th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of cultural delegation from government of Republic of Mali (returned to Mali 27 May). Agreement on establishing trade mission from our country in Uruguay.

18th. Publication of news report by Korean Central News Company in connection with capture of American military plane which invaded our area.

19th. Publication of appeal sent by Central Committee of Korean Farmers' Federation to brethren in South Korea.

20th. Commencement of water supply for over 6,000 cho'ngbo /2.45 acres/ in the three guns /counties/ of So'nch'o'n, Tongnim and Ch'o'lsan from the Yalu River area irrigation Maebong Reservoir. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Federation of Labor Unions of Ceylon (returned to Ceylon 3 June).

21st. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Chinese Science Academy (returned to China 12 June).

22nd. Telegram from Prime Minister Kim Il-so'ng to African leaders' conference.

24th. Carrying out of mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City to welcome cultural delegation from government of Republic of Mali. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of women's delegation from Guinea, news reporters' delegation from Cambodia and investigation and public information secretarial workers from People's Meeting Party of Uganda.

27th. Publication of Nodong Sinmun editorial: "The True Character of the Betrayers of Marxist-Leninist Doctrine."

28th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of wrestling team from our country to participate in 15th free-style wrestling world championship meet (returned to Korea 11 June). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Chile-Korea Good-Will and Culture Society and reporters from Zanzibar.

29th. Carrying out of women's mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City to welcome women's delegation from Guinea. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's skating society

to participate in 30th General Meeting of International Skating League (returned to Korea 18 June).

31st. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of social action workers from Brazil and cultural personnel from Ceylon.

June

3rd. Congratulatory telegram from Prime Minister Kim Il-so'ng in connection with the victory of the Kenya National League of Africans in the election for the purpose of carrying out internal self-rule and Jomo Kenyatta's becoming Prime Minister in the internal self-rule government. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of labor union delegation from Uganda (returned to Uganda 22 June).

4th. Opening of newly constructed Poch'o'nbo Museum. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese delegation to participate in 6th Conference of Korea-China Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee (returned to China 22 June).

5th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of Comrade Ch'oe Yong-go'n to carry out a good-will visit to Chinese People's Republic (returned to Korea 23 June). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's government to participate in 32nd Poznan International Fair.

7th. Talks in Peiching between Comrade Ch'oe Yong-go'n and Comrade Liu Shao Chi. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese construction study group.

10th. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of work plan relative to scientific co-operation for 1963 between our country's Science Academy and the Chinese Science Academy.

11th. Carrying out until 15 June of conference of workers in the light industry field to perform an interim summarization of the situation of the carrying out of the teaching of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng given at the Ch'angso'ng joint conference. Approval at general meeting of our country's Olympic Committee of joint agreement in mutual talks between South and North Korea for the purpose of discussing the problem of selecting contestants for single team from Korea. Protest to West German authorities by Central Committee of Korean News Reporters' Federation in connection with illegal arrest by West German authorities of German broadcasting editor-in-chief.

12th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's government for visit to Mali (returned to Korea 2 July). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in 14th Meeting of Korea-Soviet Union Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee (returned to Korea 2 July). Publication of Nodong Sinmun editorial: "Rebirth through One's Own Efforts and the Construction of a Self-Reliant National Economy."

14th. Declaration by Korean Asian-African Solidarity

Committee expressing solidarity with struggle of negroes in the United States against racial discrimination. Telegrams from our country's Olympic Committee to International Olympic Committee and "Republic of Korea Olympic Committee" in connection with approval just the way they were of items agreed to at the Hong Kong talks for the purpose of discussing the selection of contestants for a single Korean team and other practical problems.

18th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Supreme People's Council to carry out a good-will visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (returned to Korea 29 June). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from World Federation of Labor. Telegram from chairman of our country's Olympic Committee to Chief Secretary of International Olympic Committee in connection with the problem relative to resuming talks between delegations from the Olympic committees of both South and North Korea for the purpose of discussing the selection of contestants for a single Korean team and other practical problems.

19th. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of work plan for 1963 for the purpose of executing the agreement relative to cultural co-operation between our country and the People's Republic of Hungary. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of women's delegation from our country to participate in World Congress of Women (returned to Korea 2 July).

21st. Talks in Hanoi between delegation from our country's Supreme People's Council and Administrative Committee of People's Council of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Declaration by Central Committee of Korean General Federation in support of struggle of Korean citizens in Japan for realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland. Discussion in plenary session of Central Committee of Democratic Youth Federation concerning situation of carrying out of the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng with regard to the work of young people's indoctrination and decision to convene the 5th Congress of the Democratic Youth Federation. Signing of protocol relative to scientific and technical co-operation between our country and the Chinese People's Republic.

22nd. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Science Academy to visit China. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of cultural delegation from Cuba (returned to Cuba 1 July). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Indonesian news reporters.

23rd. Publication of joint declaration by President Ch'oe Yong-ko'n and President Liu Shao Chi.

24th. Carrying out of mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City in connection with the "Day of the Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the United States Army from South Korea." Telegram from Chairman of our country's Olympic Committee agreeing with proposal of Chief Secretary Otto Meyer of the

International Olympic Committee to postpone until 26 July the talks between representatives of the Olympic Committees of South and North Korea for the purpose of discussing the selection of contestants for a single Korean team and other practical problems.

25th. Declaration by Central Committee of Korean Democratic Youth Federation and Korean Students' Committee in support of struggle of Korean citizens in Japan and of youths and students for realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Cuban Federation of Labor.

26th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's government to participate in exercises celebrating the 1st Anniversary of the Independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor for visit to China. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of athletic team from our country to participate in international athletic meet for the purpose of competing for the "Znamensky [phonetic approximation] Brother Prize" (returned to Korea 9 July).

27th. Declaration by Central Committee of Korean Democratic Women's Federation in support of struggle of Korean citizens in Japan and of the women for realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland.

28th. Adoption of Cabinet of the Republic Decision Number 40: "Concerning Relief for the Starving People and the Sufferers of Storm and Flood Damage in South Korea." Telegram from Chairman of Agricultural Committee of the Republic to Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Korea with regard to accepting the relief rice sent to the starving people and sufferers of storm and flood damage in the southern half of Korea. Conclusion at Bamako of agreement relative to economic co-operation and technical aid between our country's government and the government of the Republic of Mali. Telegram of protest from Central Committee of our country's News Reporters' Federation to President of Argentina with regard to groundless arrest and confinement by Argentine authorities of the Chinese Hsinhua [New China] Company's news reporter Hwang Chae Man [Korean rendering].

29th. Declaration by Korean Democratic Jurists' Association in connection with matter of freedom of coming and going to the Fatherland for Korean citizens in Japan. Letter from our side's Chief Member on Military Armistice Commission in connection with guaranteeing the work of admitting and accepting the relief rice sent to the starving people and sufferers of storm and flood damage in South Korea.

July

1st. Signing of cultural interchange plan for 1963-64

between our country and Cuban Republic.

2nd. Declaration by Central Committee of Korean Federation of News Reporters in connection with question of realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland of Korean citizens in Japan. Establishment of another new world record by our country's contestant Sin Ku'm-dan in the women's 400-meter race at the international athletic meet for the purpose of competing for the "Znamensky [phonetic approximation] Prize."

3rd. Congratulatory telegram from Korean Labor Party Central Committee to Central Committee of Communist Party of Ceylon on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Ceylon. Winning of 1st place by our country's contestant Sin Ku'm-dan in women's 800-meter race at the international athletic meet for the purpose of competing for the "Znamensky Prize."

4th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's government to participate in exercises celebrating Algerian independence (returned to Korea 17 July). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation of writers of our country to participate in executive committee of Asian-African meeting (returned to Korea 13 August).

8th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Rumanian cultural delegation.

15th. Publication of declaration by Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea vigorously demanding that the Japanese Government take appropriate action urgently to see to it that the just demand and ardent desire of the Korean citizens in Japan for freedom to come and go to the Fatherland can be realized at the earliest possible time.

17th. Publication of report of Central Statistical Bureau of National Planning Commission with regard to summarization of carrying out of the people's economy development plan in the first half of 1963. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of work plan for 1963 for the purpose of carrying out the agreement relative to cultural co-operation between our country and the People's Republic of Rumania. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of agreement relative to scientific co-operation and of work plan relative to scientific co-operation for 1963-64 between our country's Science Academy and Science Academy of People's Republic of Rumania.

19th. Publication of denunciatory statement by economic scholars of our country exposing and condemning the true nature of the aggressor-like and plundering "aid" of the American imperialists with respect to South Korea. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of director of organ paper office of Central Executive Committee of Japanese Socialist Party (returned to Japan 5 August).

20th. Vigorous demand by Foreign Ministry of Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Japanese authorities to discontinue at once various kinds of persecution, including killing and wounding actions, with respect to Korean citizens

in Japan and punish the criminals, and take appropriate action to see to it that criminal incidents of this sort do not occur again in the future.

21st. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of youth delegation from our country for visit to Cuba (returned to Korea 27 August).

22nd. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of women's delegation from Indonesia (returned to Indonesia 9 September). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Korean Asia-Africa Solidarity Committee for visit to China.

23rd. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Olympic Committee of Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in 2nd round of talks between delegations from South and North Korea for the purpose of discussing the problem of the selection of contestants for a single team from the south and the north (returned to Korea 3 August).

25th. Publication of memorandum from Foreign Ministry of People's Democratic Republic of Korea with regard to actions by the American side in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Soviet economic delegation (returned to Soviet Union 7 August). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Federation of Labor of our country to participate in conference of World Federation of Labor (returned to Korea 5 August).

26th. Opening of nationwide laborers' art circle festival (concluded 8 August). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of bicycling contestants from our country to participate in 1963 world bicycle-racing tournament.

27th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese gymnastic delegation (returned to China 17 August).

30th. Report by Comrade Pak Ku'm-ch'o'l before expanded meeting of Standing Committee of Supreme People's Council with regard to results of good-will visit to Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

31st. Announcement of declaration, by spokesman of Foreign Ministry of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, denouncing the declaration by the United States Department of State that sought to cover up the criminal character of the American imperialists in South Korea and justify the long-term occupation in force of South Korea by the United States Army.

August

1st. Publication of appeal by Korean Labor Party Central Committee sent to all the people of Korea on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2nd. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Japanese Korea Research Institute (returned to Japan 22 August). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese dramatic delegation (returned to

China 11 September).

3rd. Carrying out of mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City in support of struggle for realization of free coming and going to the Fatherland of Korean citizens in Japan.

4th. Publication of Nodong Sinmun editorial: "Let Us Oppose the Nuclear-War-Provoking Actions of the American Imperialists and Struggle for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons."

7th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of physical culture delegation from our country to participate in 3rd General Physical Culture Meet of the People of the Soviet Union (returned to Korea 27 August). Publication of declaration by Korean Central News Agency in connection with the false fabrication actions of the American imperialist aggressors.

10th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in exercises marking the 18th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of student delegation from our country to participate in International College Student Architects' Conference.

11th. Opening of 2nd Physical Culture Meet of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

13th. Carrying out by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng of on-the-spot guidance of work in Yanggang-do /Province/ from 5-16 August and expanded meeting of plenary session of Yanggang-do Party Committee (3-day period beginning 13 August). Letter of reply from Prime Minister Kim Il-so'ng in connection with letter of 2 August from Premier Chou En Lai. Opening of nationwide art festival in commemoration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Opening of nationwide fine arts circle exhibition in celebration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Leftist Revolutionary Movement Party of Peru. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Ceylon-Korea Good-Will Society (returned to Ceylon 16 September).

14th. Carrying out of celebration meeting in P'yo'ngyang City on 18th Anniversary of 15 August Liberation (report by Comrade Kim Kwang-hyo'p). Departure of delegation from Red Cross Society of our country to participate in Council of Delegates of International Red Cross and 27th Council Meeting of Red Cross Federation (returned to Korea 18 September). Opening of industrial and agricultural exhibition hall in Hyesan City, Yanggang-do, in celebration of 18th Anniversary of 15 August Liberation.

15th. Carrying out in splendid fashion of mass meeting in Hyesan City in celebration of 18th Anniversary of 15 August Liberation, with attendance by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and other Party and government leaders. Escorting of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and other Party and government leaders and performance of

group gymnastics: "Follow the Banner of the Labor Party!" by youths and students within Hyesan City, Yanggang-do.

16th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Editor-in-Chief of the Vietnamese Pictorial Company, O To'k Mu /Korean rendering/.

17th. Telegram from Chairman of Korean Overseas Cultural Contact Society sending congratulations on establishment of Burma-Korea Good-Will Society. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of 2.8 basketball team from our country to participate in men's basketball championship tournament among military units of socialist countries. Departure for Lausanne of delegation from our country's Olympic Committee to discuss problem of forming single team from South and North Korea (returned to Korea 4 September).

18th. Congratulatory telegram from Central Committee of Korean Labor Federation of Construction and Forestry Laborers to 16th Meeting of Japanese Nationwide Construction and Forestry Labor Union.

19th. Congratulatory telegram from Central Committee of Women's Federation to Japanese 9th Mothers' Meeting.

20th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of study group from foreign students studying in China. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Indonesian physical culture delegation, men's basketball team and men's volleyball team (returned to Indonesia 31 August).

21st. Opening of art circle exhibition meeting of military personnel of Korean People's Army in celebration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's College Students' Physical Culture Society to participate in general meeting of International College Students' Physical Training Federation.

22nd. Publication of Nodong Sinmun editorial: "The Yugoslavian Revisionists Are Serving in the Cause of Imperialism."

23rd. Carrying out at Moran-bong Arena of good-will games between men's basketball and volleyball teams from our country and Indonesia; our contestants victorious in the good-will games three times.

24th. Publication of joint communique relative to establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives between our country and United Arab Republic. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of dramatic study group from our country for visit to China.

27th. Arrival of delegation from government of Arab Republic of Yemen to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Yemen 11 September).

28th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in Executive Committee of Asia-Africa People's Solidarity Organization (returned to Korea 18 September).

29th. Accession of our country's Ice Hockey Association to International Ice Hockey Federation.

30th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of Mongolian People's Republic to our country. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Indonesian football team.

31st. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of representatives of government of Kingdom of Cambodia to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Cambodia 15 September).

September

1st. Sending by Central Committee of Korean Red Cross Society, for 13th time, of educational assistance funds and scholarship money amounting to 791,090,000 yen (Japanese currency) for sons and daughters of brethren in Japan, under trust to Korean Committee for Aid to Brethren Overseas.

2nd. Arrival of good-will representatives from government of Republic of Iraq to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Iraq 12 September). Carrying out of good-will competition between football team of our country's Ministry of Social Security and Indonesian football team.

3rd. Carrying out until 5 September of 7th Plenary Session of 4th Term of Korean Labor Party Central Committee: discussion (a) relative to preliminary summarization with regard to carrying out of 1963 people's economy development plan and (b) relative to bringing about an increase in livestock production. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Cambodian physical culture delegation. Arrival of delegation from China-Korea Friendship Society to participate in exercises marking 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to China 18 September). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in 19th regular general meeting of International Radio and Television Broadcasting Organization (returned to Korea 27 September). Arrival of delegations from Federations of Labor of Germany, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to respective countries 11 September). Arrival of delegations from Soviet Union-Korea Good-Will Society to participate in exercises marking 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Soviet Union 18 September). Arrival of delegation from government of Republic of Mali to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Mali 16 September).

5th. Opening of film festival in celebration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Korea-China Good-Will Society

for visit to China (returned to Korea 8 October). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in 4th meeting of Korea-Vietnam Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee.

6th. Publication of report relative to 7th Plenary Session of 4th Term of Korean Labor Party Central Committee (Nodong Sinmun). Commencement of nationwide broadcast drama festival in celebration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Publication of appeal sent by Central Committee of Korean General Federation to laborers in South Korean. Arrival of delegation from General Labor Society of Vietnam to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Vietnam 16 September). Arrival of Japanese Socialist Party Diet members' group to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Japan 19 September). Arrival of delegation from Japan-Korea Society to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic.

7th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Indonesian Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade D. N. Aidit (returned to Indonesia 15 September). Carrying out of operating ceremonies at the 50,000-ton annual production capacity Pongung Soda Factory. Completion of National Central Library possessing modern equipment. Opening of avenue in front of Kim Il-so'ng University. Invitation from 18th Olympic Games Organizing Committee to our country's Olympic Committee to attend the Games. Arrival of delegation from government of Republic of Cuba to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Cuba 12 September). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of 3rd Vice Minister in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Indonesia and Chargé d'Affaires of Republic of Indonesia in Chinese People's Republic (returned to respective countries 15 September). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from government of Democratic People's Republic of Algeria (returned to Algeria 19 September). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Albanian Federation of Labor to participate in exercises marking 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from government of Guinea to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Conciliation National Assembly of Indonesia to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Indonesia 14 September).

8th. Carrying out of celebration meeting in P'yo'ngyang City on 15th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Korea. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from government of Republic of Indonesia to participate in exercises celebrating 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic (returned to Indonesia 16 September).

9th. Speech by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng at banquet in celebration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic. Carrying out of mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City in celebration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

11th. Carrying out of mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City to welcome Indonesian Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade D. N. Aidit.

12th. Carrying out of talks between Korean Labor Party delegation and Indonesian Communist Party delegation.

13th. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of plan relative to cultural interchange for 1963-64 between Korea-Ceylon Good-Will Society and Ceylon-Korea Good-Will Society.

14th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of medical delegation from our country to participate in Chinese 8th Surgical Society Meeting (returned to Korea 25 October). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in 5th Meeting of Korea-Czechoslovakia Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee (returned to Korea 15 October). New opening of Ch'o'llima Exhibition Hall.

15th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of President of Chinese People's Republic and Vice Chairman of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Liu Shao Chi (returned to China 20 September). Conclusion of 2nd Democratic People's Republic of Korea Physical Culture Meeting in celebration of 15th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic.

16th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of good-will delegation from government of Republic of Ghana (returned to Ghana 26 September).

17th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Albanian basketball team.

18th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Korean Democratic Scientists' Association to participate in World Scientists' Federation Eastern Asia Area Conference. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in 4th Meeting of International Federation of Building Lumber and Construction Material Laborers. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of 2.8 boxing and wrestling teams to participate in boxing championship tournament and wrestling championship tournament among military units of socialist nations (returned to Korea 15 October). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Architects' Federation to participate in 7th Meeting of International Federation (returned to Korea 1 November). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of (ballet?) group from Chinese Shanghai Experimental Drama Academy (returned to China 17 October).

19th. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of joint declaration between Korean Overseas Cultural Contact Society and Japanese Socialist Party mission visiting in Korea (Diet members group). Signing of protocol relative to scientific and technical

co-operation between Korea and Albania.

20th. Publication of Nodong Sinmun editorial regarding serious errors in History of the Whole World /Chon Segye sa/ (compiled by Soviet Science Academy) in statements connected with Korea. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese athletic delegation and Burmese football team.

21st. Departure of agricultural delegation from our country for visit to China (returned to Korea 6 December).

24th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese film delegation (returned to China 20 November).

25th. Publication of declaration by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with inclusion again of the "Korean Question" on the agenda of the 18th Session of the UN General Assembly. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Mongolian delegation to participate in 3rd Meeting of Korea-Mongolia Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee.

26th. Signing of joint declaration between Korean Overseas Cultural Contact Society and delegation from Japan-Korea Society visiting in Korea.

27th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of activist delegation from Japanese Socialist Party. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Nepalese cultural delegation.

28th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Korean Central News Company for visit to China (returned to Korea 29 October). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Democratic Youth Federation for visit to China (returned to Korea 29 October). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam (returned to Vietnam 17 October). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in 3rd Meeting of Harbor Laborers in Pacific and Asian Area (returned to Korea 25 October). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of P'yo'ngyang Sinmun Company news reporters for visit to Rumania (returned to Korea 1 November). Conclusion of 12th Military Personnel Art Contest Meeting of the Korean People's Army in celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic.

30th. Opening of P'yo'ngyang students' and young people's palace with attendance by Comrade Kim Il So'ng and other Party and government leaders.

October

1st. Congratulatory message from Korean Labor Party Central Committee to all students on occasion of first Students' Day in our country. Viewing by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and other Party and government leaders of nationwide student art circle contest. Publication of appeal sent from student

mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City on occasion of first Students' Day to students of South Korea.

4th. Signing of protocol relative to commercial goods circulation and payments for 1964 between government of our country and government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chief Secretary of British International Trade Promotion Council and British trade personnel (returned to Britain 10 October).

8th. Signing of trade agreement and joint communique between Korean International Trade Promotion Committee and British International Trade Promotion Council. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of trade delegation from Chinese government (returned to China 16 October). Carrying out of nationwide conference of worker enthusiasts in the irrigation field.

9th. Publication by Standing Committee of Supreme People's Council of ordinance relative to the adoption of a law of nationality of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

11th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Japanese national song and dance troupe (returned to Japan 23 October).

13th. Opening of central contestant-group physical culture meet on 14th Anniversary of Physical Culture Day in our country. Carrying out of good-will competition between P'yo'ngyang table tennis team and Cambodian table tennis team. Carrying out of good-will competition between P'yo'ngyang basketball team and Cambodian basketball team.

14th. Carrying out of expanded meeting of plenary session of P'yo'ngan-namdo [Province] Party committee under guidance of Comrade Kim Il-so'ng. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of director of administrative office of Japan-Korea Trade Society. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in meeting of organization of International Federation of Labor committee for solidarity with the workers and people of South Vietnam (returned to Korea 1 November). Signing at P'yo'ngyang of protocol relative to commercial goods interchange for 1964 between our country and China.

15th. Publication of ordinance relative to adoption of regulations with regard general election of members of people's committees for the provinces (cities under direct control), cities (districts [kuyo'k]), guns and li (towns [u'p] and laborer districts) of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Indonesian People's Cultural Federation. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of General Co-ordinator of Uruguayan Committee on International Market and Exhibition Matters. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegations from various countries to participate in 8th Plenary Session of Western Pacific Fishery Research Committee (returned to respective countries 6 November). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of song and dance troupe from Indonesian People's

Cultural Federation.

17th. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of work plan relative to scientific co-operation in 1963-64 between our country's Science Academy and Hungarian Science Academy.

18th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of German side's delegation to participate in 6th Meeting of Korea-Germany Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee (returned to Germany 27 November).

21st. Accession of our country's Olympic Committee as official member of International Olympic Committee. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese dramatic delegation (returned to China 9 November). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Cuban women's delegation (returned to Cuba 8 November).

23rd. Sending by Korean Labor Party Central Committee and Cabinet of Democratic People's Republic of Korea of congratulatory message to all members of co-operative farms and workers in the farm village management field within Mando'k-kun, which had achieved outstanding results in the struggle for increased production of grain and had won the designation of Royal 1st Class gun. Publication of declaration by Foreign Ministry of the Republic positively supporting the just struggle of the people of Vietnam against the American imperialists. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of economic delegation from our country's government to visit various countries of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and Burma. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's government to participate in exercises commemorating 9th anniversary of armed uprising, which constitutes a national holiday, of the people of Algeria. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Central Committee of our country's Red Cross Society for visit to China (returned to Korea 12 November). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from Polish government for visit to our country. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in 13th Meeting of Soviet Federation of Labor (returned to Korea 15 November). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Democratic Youth Federation and delegation from Women's Federation of our country to participate in exercises commemorating 9th anniversary of armed uprising, which constitutes a national holiday of the people of Algeria. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Hungarian broadcasting workers. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of boxing team from our country for visit to Albania. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of work study group from our country for visit to China. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Chinese Jenmin Jihpao /People's Daily News/ (returned to China 16 November).

29th. Discussion in plenary session of Central Committee of Democratic Youth Federation relative to thoroughly fulfilling the decisions of the 7th Plenary Session of the 4th Term of the

Party Central Committee and entering into the 5th Congress of the Democratic Youth Federation with a high level of political enthusiasm and labor success. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese economic scholars.

31st. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's government to participate in exercises commemorating 10th anniversary of independence of Kingdom of Cambodia.

November

1st. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from Albanian government (returned to Albania 20 November). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Chinese Communist Youth Organization (returned to China 27 November). Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese railroad delegation to participate in conference of Korean border railroad joint committee (returned to China 15 November).

6th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of scientists from our country for visit to China (returned to Korea 24 December).

9th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of delegation of Japanese cultural personnel. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of dancing delegation from our country for visit to China. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of writers from our country for visit to Albania.

13th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of library workers from our country for visit to China. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of protocol relative to commercial goods interchange and payments in 1964 between our country and Albania.

14th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in 6th Congress of General Federation of Labor of Free Germany (returned to Korea 13 December). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of photographic specialists from our country to visit Czechoslovakia.

15th. Signing in Indonesia of international trade agreement and a number of technical agreements between our country and Indonesia. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of trade workers from United Arab Republic. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese city construction observation group (returned to China 17 December).

16th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of railroad delegation from our country to participate in 62nd meeting of Railroad Co-operation Organization. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of 2.8 football team to participate in good-will football championship tournament among military units of socialist countries.

18th. Publication by Standing Committee of Supreme People's Council of ordinance relative to changes and new establishment of some of the administrative districts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

20th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from government of German Democratic Republic

(returned to Germany 26 December). Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in 3rd Congress of Guinean Nationwide Workers' Federation. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country to participate in meeting of World Peace Council.

21st. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's International Trade Promotion Committee to participate in 4th meeting of Asia-Africa Economic Co-operation Organization.

22nd. Publication by government of our Republic of memorandum: "The Way to Solution of the Question of Unification of the Fatherland." Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of international trade delegation from government of Rumanian People's Republic (returned to Rumania 23 December).

23rd. Publication of denunciatory statement by Central Committee of Democratic Front for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland and Committee for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland in connection with army of aggression of American imperialists using innocent inhabitants in South Korea as targets to carry out atomic weapons testing.

24th. Sending by Korean Labor Party Central Committee and Cabinet of Democratic People's Republic of Korea of congratulatory message to all members of co-operative farms and workers in the farm village management field within Sinch'o'n-gun, which had won the designation of Royal 1st Class gun.

25th. Publication of declaration by government of our Republic in support of struggle of government and people of Kingdom of Cambodia against interference in internal affairs and acts of aggression by American imperialists. Signing at Changch'un of Korea-China agreement relative to co-operation with respect to navigation on the Yalu River and the Tumen River in 1964.

26th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Chinese health delegation (returned to China 19 December).

27th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from Democratic Youth Federation to participate in conference of Executive Committee of World Democratic Youth Federation. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of technical delegation from Korean Central Broadcasting Committee for visit to China.

30th. Awarding of 3.1 monthly journal prizes to workers who had performed outstanding meritorious deeds in publication and press work.

December

1st. Congratulatory message from Korean Labor Party Central Committee and Cabinet of the Republic to all members of co-operative farms and workers in the farm village management field within Hwangju-gun and Pukch'o'ng-gun,

which had won the designation of Royal 1st Class gun.

3rd. Carrying out of election of representatives of regional sovereign agencies; 100 percent participation in vote by electors and 100 percent vote of approval.

6th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of newly-appointed Consul General from Indonesia. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation of scientists from our country to visit Democratic Germany and the Soviet Union.

8th. Completion at Anju Coal Mine of annual coal production plan for 1963.

9th. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of President of Japanese News Reporters' Society and delegation from Japanese business circles. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of delegation from our country's Federation of Labor to participate in 6th Congress of Ceylonese Federation of Labor Unions.

10th. Carrying out of joint combined conference of Standing Committee of Supreme People's Council, Central Committee of Democratic Front for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland and Committee for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland; discussion of poignant state of affairs brought about by the bisection of the national territory and the division of the nation which had been sustained for some 18 years by the American imperialist aggressors; proposing of concrete measures for removing the artificial barrier that lies crosswise between the south and the north; publication of message of appeal sent to South Korean people, figures in political circles and social activists.

11th. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of marine products delegation from our country for visit to Cuba.

13th. Formation of a Korea-South Vietnam People's Struggle Support Committee.

15th. Declaration by spokesman of our country's Foreign Ministry in connection with adoption again of illegal "decision" relative to the "Korean Question" under coercion by the American imperialists at the 18th Session of the UN General Assembly. First trial run of electric railroad between Tanch'o'n and Sinbukch'o'ng.

17th. Publication of Standing Committee of Supreme People's Council of the Republic of ordinance relative to ordaining of a Minister of Science. Arrival in P'yo'ngyang of Soviet broadcasting workers.

19th. Carrying out of mass meeting in P'yo'ngyang City in support and encouragement of struggle of people of South Vietnam. Departure from P'yo'ngyang of good-will delegation from our country to participate in exercises commemorating 5th Anniversary of Victory of Cuban Revolution.

20th. Adoption by Cabinet of the Republic of Cabinet Decision relative to furnishing without charge of winter clothing and hats for farm village children. Carrying out

of assembly of workers in P'yo'ngyang City to welcome delegation which had participated in first Newly-Rising Forces Athletic Meet. Signing of agreement relative to commercial goods interchange and payments in 1964 between our country and Rumania.

21st. Carrying out until 23 December of expanded meeting of plenary session of Central Committee of General Federation; discussion of measures for purpose of fulfilling decisions of 7th Plenary Session of 4th Term of Party Central Committee.

23rd. Carrying out of nationwide meeting of enthusiasts in the coal /Industry/ field with attendance by Comrade Kim Il-so'ng and other Party and government leaders.

25th. Conclusion at P'yo'ngyang of international trade agreement for 1964 between our country and Germany. Opening of Korea-Cuba Good-Will Week. Conclusion of contract relative to regular allocation of shipping between our country and Japan.

28th. Summarization of art festivals throughout the country in 1963.

29th. Signing at P'yo'ngyang of agreement relative to commercial goods payments for 1964 between our country and Poland.

30th. Carrying out of commemorative meeting in P'yo'ngyang City marking 5th Anniversary of Cuban Liberation Day.

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